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NOTICE

USSR National Affairs sections of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT will be published in a daily supplement beginning Wednesday, 11 December 1985 until further notice. Consumers will receive in this separate volume the following sections normally carried in the regular issues of the DAILY REPORT:

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BOGACHEV CRITICIZES WEINBERGER'S BONN ADDRESS

LD)62306 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1450 GMT 6 Dec 85

["Ultra-Right-Wingers Oppose Constructive Dialogue" -- TASS headline; by TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Dec (TASS) -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger asserts that peace can only be ensured by deploying U.S. strike weapons in outer space and building up the U.S. nuclear force on earth. Addressing a U.S.-West German seminar in Bonn, the Pentagon chief employed far-fetched "arguments" in support of the "star wars" project by declaring, specifically, that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" alone can prevent war which the potential aggressor is preparing the unleash. Weinberger called on the U.S. allies to take part in the establishment of any antimissile defense, while simultaneously strengthening the nuclear deterrent.

It seems the Bonn seminar was yet another attempt by the ultra-right forces in the West to destroy all positive accomplishments made during the Soviet-U.S. summit and rule out the chance of continuing the dialogue with a view to achieving changes for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations and in world affairs in general.

In complementing and developing the reckless ideas of his senior partner about "ways to ensure peace" through the arms race, West German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner actually rejected at the seminar the very idea of talking with the Soviet Union on problems of arms reductions. He said it is necessary to abandon the attempts to link the questions of peace chiefly with cuts in armaments.

Weinberger himself does not regard the chief result of the summit meeting to have been the fact that in Geneva the sides stressed the importance of averting any kind of war between the USSR and the United States -- either nuclear or conventional -- but that the Soviet Union, as he put it, realized the "U.S. determination to adhere to the 'Strategic Defense Initiative.'"

There are political forces still at work in the West that clearly have no liking for the very prospect of a normalization of relations with the socialist countries or for the opportunity to curb the nuclear arms race and avert the militarization of space.

For all the statements of NATO "hawks," there are no contradictions that fatally doom the USSR and the United States to confrontation, let alone to war. And this was demonstrated by the very course of the November summit meeting. The peoples of the world have a right to hope that the Soviet-U.S. dialogue that began in Geneva will be continued in a constructive spirit and will lead to positive results -- to a change in the political and psychological climate in contemporary international relations and to a diminution of the threat of nuclear war.

U.S. REFUSES TO DISPLAY 'POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY'

PM091015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 85 First Edition p 1

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Gan: "Challenge to Reason; 'The Russians Have Stopped Their Tests so Why Can't We?' the Participants in a Mass Demonstration Ask"]

[Text] Washington, 7 Dec -- Arrogantly setting itself against international public opinion, the United States, as has already been reported, has carried out another nuclear explosion for military purposes at a testing range in Nevada.

A spokesman for the U.S. Department of Energy has indicated that the nuclear test, codenamed ("Kinibito"), was carried out in conjection with Britain. He said the yield of the charge was up to 150 kilotons, that is 10 times more than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. The soil vibration was so tangible that panic erupted among the inhabitants of Las Vegas, approximately 130 km from the site of the test. Many people decided an earthquake had started.

("Kinibito") was the 15th nuclear explosion to be announced in the United States since the start of the year. According to AP, "for reasons of security not all explosions are announced publicly." That means the real number of tests carried out on nuclear devices is considerably higher.

("Kinibito") is the sixth official weapon test since August this year, when the Soviet Union unilaterally introduced a moratorium through 1 January on any nuclear explosions. But the U.S. Administration flatly refused to follow the USSR's example and display political responsibility.

The present tests in Nevada have indeed been assessed as disregard for world public opinion.

Those taking part in the mass antiwar demonstration in Washington noted that the continuing nuclear weapons tests "undermine the efforts to halt the arms race." "Just 2 weeks after the summit meeting between the USSR and the United States in Geneva, the White House is showing that its priorities remain with testing and creating new nuclear armaments, not controlling them," the leaflets distributed by those taking part in the demonstration pointed out.

SUMMIT SHOWED SIDES' STANCES ON ARMS CONTROL

PM060941 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 48, Nov 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Geneva Summit"]

[Text] There was no dearth of prognostications ranging from the most optimistic to the most pessimistic. To what extent did they materialize in Geneva? Some expected more. Others may say that the results exceeded their expectations. If the big, serious job of work done in the two days of the summit is evaluated by objective criteria, if it is borne in mind that the positions of the sides and their approach to the summit meeting itself and the issues before it were widely different -- in some cases diametrically opposed -- it must be said that the dialogue was business-like, useful, constructive. It was not simply an opportunity for the two leaders to make each other's acquaintance, not merely the noncommittal "fireside chat" official Washington at first intended to make it. Problems relating to the termination of the arms race on earth and preventing it in outer space, which some wanted to relegate to the background, also figured in the talks.

First of all, the very fact of the establishment of direct contact and the exchange of views at the highest level on the cardinal problems of our time was in itself important, considering that six and a half years have passed since the previous summit and that the present U.S. Administration did not at once agree to the holding of such a meeting. The understandings arrived at on the holding of another summit, on the prospects of bilateral cooperation in a number of spheres, and the agreement reached on contacts and exchanges in the spheres of science, education and culture are evidence of a positive step towards putting Soviet-American relations on an even keel. Constructive too is the agreement to give a positive impulse to the Geneva talks on the entire range of nuclear and space weapons.

In a word, bearing in mind both the natural and the artificial obstables (in no way attributable to the "hand of Moscow") to the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. meeting each other halfway it may be said that perhaps the maximum of what is possible to achieve in the present circumstances and with the present alignment of political forces in the U.S. and in particular in its top echelons, was achieved in Geneva.

Opposition in the U.S. to holding the Geneva meeting, and even more so to the possible achievement of agreement on issues of global importance relating to the checking of the arms race, was considerable. Its aim was if not to torpedo, then at least to depreciate the value of the dialogue by capitalizing on the absence of unanimity in the U.S. Administration on the problems to be examined. The ultra-right quarters would like to exclude from U.S. political pratice the conclusion by presidents of agreements with the Soviet leaders on arms limitation. They once again trotted out the contention that "the Soviet Union always ends up gaining the upper hand in bargaining with the U.S."

The Soviet Union has never regarded summit meetings as a jousting ground where one side is bound to win and the other to lose. It is convinced that they are meetings of equal partners at which the only winner can be statesmanlike wisdom.

Proceeding from this standpoint, Moscow tried to do its utmost to ensure the success of the meeting. "We propose," Mikhail Gorbachev said on the eve of the Geneva meeting, "very clear and simple things: reducing the comparable nuclear weapons of the Soviet Union and the United States by half; closing tight the door to the deployment of weapons in outer space; halting and reversing the accumulation of nuclear missiles in Europe."

But even very clear and simple things, regrettably, are not yet grasped by some Western holders of responsible office. Their political thinking is still at the level of the prenuclear age, despite their predilection for the ultra-modern "star wars" strategy.

Thus, there is no need to wonder why the White House incumbent missed a truly historic opportunity -- the opportunity to crown the Soviet-American summit with an agreement in the spirit of the understanding reached by the two countries on January 8 this year to the effect that they would make it their aim to terminate the arms race on earth and prevent it from spilling over into outer space.

Not all the expectations materialized. Not all the hopes were justified. Nevertheless the meeting was much needed. Needed in order to ease the tension in the international arena and in relations between the two biggest powers in the world. Needed so that the world should once again see who stands for what, who is ready to stop the arms race and who still hesitates to do so. Needed, in order to realize the necessity of still more resolute and vigorous struggle for peace and disarmament.

U.S. STANCE 'MAIN HINDRANCE' TO ARMS ACCORDS

LD100029 Moscow TASS in English 2344 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 9 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

The "star wars" plans are fraught with a new, extremely dangerous twist in the arms spiral -- this is the conclusion which was drawn by the Association of Jurists of New York, one of the biggest cities in the United States, as a result of two-year long studies.

The association notes in its report that the programme of creating an ABM system with space based elements will undermine the Soviet-American 1972 ABM Treaty and will lead to uncontrolled rivalry in the build up of both offensive and defensive armaments, unlimited spending of means and growth of danger. Consolidation of the ABM Treaty, which is the most important and successful treaty for control over armaments, is the only reasonable alternative to the "star wars."

The Pentagon meanwhile is speeding up in every way the work to develop strike space armaments. As was reported today by the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger intends to request Congress that approximately 4,900 million dollars be included into the budget of 1987 fiscal year for Strategic Defence Initiative research. If this attempt is crowned with success, the newspaper stresses, allocations for the programme will double, as compared with the 2,500-2,700 million dollars thatCongress intends to approve for this fiscal year.

Attempts of militarisation of outer space encounter firm condemnation in the United States itself. It should be noted that 1,300 prominent American scientists, and also many senators, religious leaders, representatives of broad public, trade unions, women's and youth organizations have already declared against the arms race being spread to outer space.

The sober-minded people are fully aware that the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative planning deployment of a broad-scale ABM system with space elements, is not defensive. It adds to the threat of war, it threatens human civilization with a pernicious catastrophe.

The intention to put weapons into outer space is extremely dangerous to all peoples of the world without exception. Exactly therefore the Soviet Union proposed above all, to fully ban strike space armaments, since the beginning of the arms race in outer space will strengthen nobody's security. Under the cover of a space "shield" nuclear offensive systems will become still more dangerous.

The appearance of strike space systems might turn the present-day strategic balance into strategic chaos, entail a feverish arms race in all areas, undermine the ABM Treaty, one of the most important foundations for its limitation. Mistrust between countries will grow and security will be considerably impaired.

The stand taken by the American side at the recent summit talks in Geneva on the "star wars" question is the main hindrance on the way towards an agreement on control over armaments. And this is not only the Soviet viewpoint. The governments of France, Denmark, Norway, Greece, Netherlands, Canada andAustralia have refused to participate in SDI. Space armaments are by no means defensive. There is every indication that the U.S. anti-missile space system is intended not as a "shield" but as part of a single offensive complex. Substantial reductions of nuclear armaments are impossible without a full ban on strike space systems. This should be realised full well in the United States.

SOVIET SECURITY DOES NOT REQUIRE SHARED 'SECRETS'

LD)60005 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1935 GMT 5 Dec 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valeriy korzin; announcer-read report]

[excerpts] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has made a speech in which he returned to the results of theSoviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

Not for the first time the President is saying that the United States, supposedly for the purpose of universal security, in some kind of distant future will share with other countries -- even states of the socialist community -- the secrets of technological research within the framework of the "star wars" program.

This, it must be said, is causing varied reactions in the United States. American military specialists themselves confirm what has been repeatedly stated by the Soviet Union. Weapons remain weapons even if it is advantageous for someone to depict them as especially defensive. And naturally their deployment in space does not bring nearer, but, on the contrary, hinders accords on disarmament. One must not omit to note another side of this question which is of no small importance. In deciding to share or not share with us the technology of "star wars," the Pentagon generals and the military industrialists are forgetting that nobody ever put this request to them.

However, if reason does not prevail in the United States we will be able to give a fitting response. This has already been repeatedly stated by the Soviet leadership. And of course, our measures in response will depend in no way on whether somebody wants to share the secrets of their laboratories with us.

SDI COOPERATION WITH OTHER STATES VIOLATES ACCORDS

LD071741 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1545 GMT 7 Dec 85

["The United States Is Violating Existing Accords" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Dec (TASS) -- TASS commentator Andrey Biryukov writes: U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, after the signing in London of "The Memorandum on Mutual Understanding," envisaging the participation of Great Britain in the implementation of the "star wars" program stated the antimissile defense system with space-based elements could protect not only the United States, but also Western Europe.

This statement has drawn the attention of observers not only because it has once more confirmed Washington's intention to carry out plans to militarize space, including at the expense of linking up partners of the NATO bloc in this dangerous venture. In essence, the Pentagon chief has admitted that U.S. leaders firmly intend to continue a course for undermining the 1972 treaty between the USSR and the United States on limiting antimissile defense systems, which at that time reflected the understanding by both states of the need to repudiate the deployment of any kind of widescale antimissile defense systems.

As is well known, Article five of this treaty bans the creation, testing, and deployment of antimissile defense systems or components, whether sea-, air-, space- or mobile ground-based. Another article says that each side can deploy an antimissile defense system of only one single area. Finally, Article nine of this treaty has it in black and white: "In the aim of ensuring the viability and effectiveness of the present treaty, each side binds itself not to pass on to other stages and not to site antimissile defense systems or components limited by the present treaty outside their own national territory."

The Soviet Union keeps strictly to its obligations under the antimissile defense treaty in general and in detail, and rigorously observes the spirit and letter of this most important document. But, the United States, in its aspiration to achieve global superiority, tries ever more often and ever more grossly to bypass or even infringe this agreement. Now Washington is openly drawing into its irresponsible and adventuristic policy other states too, promising them, some sort of "space shield" in violation of the existing understanding.

CEMA AGRICULTURE COMMISSION MEETS IN PRAGUE

PM100908 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 Dec 85 p 3

[Information report under the rubric: "News From the Socialist Countries": "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] The 63d session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Cooperation in the Sphere of Agriculture has ended in Prague. Delegations from 10 CEMA members and from the SFRY and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (representatives of this country attended as observers) took part in the session's work.

For 5 days the session discussed questions of expanding and deepening sectorial cooperation, including production sharing. Plans for the commission's work were outlined and prospects defined for joint scientific and technical research in the sphere of agriculture and forestry. In all, the session participants examined 30 questions and problems on which relevant resolutions were adopted. Their goal is to promote the implementation of the measures that the countries are pursuing to intensify and increase the economic efficiency of agricultural production and to seek reserves for further increasing mutual commodity turnover.

The session participants devoted particular attention to questions linked with the fulfillment of the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit and the resolutions adopted at the 40th CEMA session and the 115th and 116th sessions of the CEMA Executive Committee. The progress of the implementation of the "Comprehensive Measures of Cooperation To Improve Supplies of Foodstuffs to the Population of the CEMA Countries" was examined, a protocol on expanding scientific and technical cooperation within the framework of the agreement on the problem of "Increasing the Production of Stockraising Products on an Industrial Basis" was signed, and a resolution on questions of deepening and improving Mongolia's cooperation with the European CEMA countries in the sphere of agriculture and a number of other documents were adopted.

The results of the 63d session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Cooperation in the Sphere of Agriculture attest to the participating countries' firm course of steadily boosting the living standards of the fraternal countries' population and further strengthening the socialist economies.

CEMA PANEL ON NONFERROUS METALLURGY COOPERATION

PM091605 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "CEMA Commission Meeting"]

[Text] Budapest, 7 Dec — A scheduled meeting of the CEMA permanent commission on cooperation in the sphere of nonferrous metallurgy has been held here. Delegations from the CEMA countries participated in it, as well as a delegation from the SFRY.

The commission discussed issues connected with implementing the decisions of the CEMA economic summit, the basic tasks of multilateral economic and scientific and technical cooperation in the sphere of nonferrous metallurgy for 1986 through 1990, and also the results of coordinating plans for developing nonferrous metallurgy in the CEMA countries during these years.

CEMA HOLDS CONFERENCE ON TRADE WITH THIRD WORLD

LD061844 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 5 TASS -- Member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) constantly expand trade and economic ties with Asian, African and Latin American countries. Their trade with these states made up 11 percent of the CEMA exchanges in 1984. Some 4,000 industrial and power projects and other facilities have been built in the newly-free states with the CMEA countries' economies and technical assistance. These plants and factories now enable the developing states to make 30 million tons of steel and 500,000 tons of aluminum, to extract 30 billion cubic meters of gas and to produce 15 million tons of cement. Power stations in these countries are equipped with 30 million kilowatt capacities.

The figures were given at the international economic seminar which ended in Moscow today. The seminar, co-sponsored by the Secretariat of the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development and the U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce and Industry, discussed trade and economic cooperation of the CMEA states with the developing countries and drew about 80 trade representatives and economic counsellors of embassies, accredited in Moscow, from Asian, African and Latin American states.

INTERELEKTRO COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING IN MOSCOW

PM100904 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Dec 85 p 3

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] The 25th session of the Council of the Interelektro international organization for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in the sphere of the electrical equipment industry has been held in Moscow. Representatives of Interelektro countries from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, and the USSR, the CSSR, and the SFRY took part.

Questions of further developing and deepening multilateral international specialization and production sharing in the manufacture of electrical equipment and specialized technological equipment in 1986-1990 were discussed.

The council session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutal understanding.

CEMA BEGINS PRODUCING NEW-GENERATION COMPUTERS

LD042216 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance are beginning the production of a new generation of computers. This has been announced by the general designer of such systems, (Nikolay Prokhorov) from the Soviet Union. Plants in Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and other socialist community countries will cooperate in their production. (Prokhorov) said that in a number of cases, computer technology in the socialist community was better than similar technology made by leading U.S., West European, and Japanese companies.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD062146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 6 Dec 85

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers' program presented by All-Union Radio commentator Konstantin Patsyuk; with Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute; and All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator Nikolay Agayants]

[Excerpts] [Patsyuk] The results of the Soviet-U.S. letters. Fully approving the peace-loving foreign policy course of our country and the constructive position which it took at the meeting, they note that talks are the only correct path, chosen by the USSR with the aim of preventing a nuclear path, chosen by the USSR with the aim of preventing a nuclear catastrophe and curbing the arms race. The Ivanov couple from the town of Usman in Lipetsk Oblast, Comrades Karidze from the town of (Khaltuba) in the Georgian SSR, Makarov from the village of (Krivozerye) in Penza Oblast, Tyutin from the town of Orekhovo-Zuyevo, and others write about this. And so the Ivanov couple write in their letter that they belong to the older generation and, for this reason, their knowledge of war is not just hearsay. Peace is dear to us, they note, and we don't want war.

In this connection, many listeners are interested in the state of Soviet-U.S. relations and the prospects for their development. We believe that it is necessary to seek the key for a reply to this question precisely in Geneva. We have invited to our studio today Doctor of Historical Sciences Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Geneva Talks Assessed

[Bogdanov] The question of war and peace and arms limitation was the main question, the pivot of the Geneva talks. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted that the fact that the leaders of the USSR and the United States stated in a joint document that nuclear war must not be unleashed was a fundamentally important result of the meeting. They stressed the importance of preventing any war between the Soviet Union and the United States, nuclear or conventional, and they pledged not to strive for the achievement of military superiority. The Soviet Union and the United States confirmed clearly their obligation to assist the comprehensive raising of the effectiveness of the regime for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, and they spoke jointly in favor of a universal and total ban on chemical weapons and the destruction of them.

The accord to assist the most rapid and successful completion of the Stockholm conference goes far beyond the framework of Soviet-U.S. relations. As a result of the meeting, a number of useful accords have appeared on many aspects of the development of bilateral cooperation between the USSR and the United States. They will serve as a good basis for raising the level of trust between our countries and peoples. The certain reanimation which has become perceptible here lately has now been corroborated by specific agreements on exchanges and contacts in the spheres of science, education and culture, on the resumption of air communications between our countries.

But the full development of the potential which lies here would be far easier in conditions of a start being made on the solution of the security questions which determine our mutual relations. And if we are to cooperate, then it should be on equal terms, without any discrimination or preconditions, without any attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the other side. Our position on this is firm and consistent.

[Patsyuk] Can you dwell in more detail on the security problem?

[Bogdanov] It must be said with all decisiveness that the sphere of security and its nub -- the prevention of the militarization of space and the reduction of nuclear armaments -- will continue to determine mutual relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. During the meeting the U.S. side stubbornly insisted on the implementation of its SDI program. They told the Soviet side that it was a matter of the creation [sozdaniye] of purely defensive systems which, they said, were not weapons at all. They said that these systems would help stabilize the situation and get rid of nuclear weapons in general. They even suggested that in some foreseeable future these systems would be shared and that laboratory doors should be opened to each other.

The Soviet side did not agree with these evaluations. We painstakingly analyzed all these questions, and came to an unambiguous conclusion: space weapons are by no means defensive. They are capable of engendering the dangerous illusion that it is possible to inflict a first nuclear strike from behind a space shield and to avert or to weaken the counterstrike. And what guarantees are there that space weapons in themselves would not be used as a method of hitting targets on earth? Everything testifies precisely that the U.S. antimissile space system is being devised not as a shield at all, but as part of a single offensive complex.

Of course, the Soviet side could not agree with the assertion that the space systems envisaged in the U.S. program are not weapons at all. They tell us of their desire to remove the fear of missiles and to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons in general. This desire can only be welcomed. It is totally in keeping with the aims of our policy. But, you see, it is far more simple to eliminate those armaments without creating [sozdavaya] offensive space systems to do this. Why spend tens, hundreds of thousands of millions of dollars and accumulate further mountains of space weapons alongside the nuclear weapons?

[Patsyuk] What do you think about the long-term significance of the Geneva meeting?

[Bogdanov] Of course, the long-term significance of everything useful upon which it was possible to agree in Geneva can only manifest itself in specific and practical deeds. It will be necessary, first and foremost, to concentrate efforts on the denouement of the very important questions which it was not possible to solve at that meeting -- and these are precisely questions connected with the task of halting the arms race. The unwillingness of the U.S. leadership to renounce its "star wars" program made it impossible to reach specific agreements in Geneva on real disarmament and, first and foremost, on the central problem of nuclear and space armaments.

The Soviet side presented profound arguments which ought to help the U.S. leadership find the will and resolution to evaluate objectively the USSR's foreign police positions and, first and foremost, become aware of all the baneful aspects of the "star wars" program. It is the main obstacle on the path toward a radical reduction in nuclear armaments.

The accord, now confirmed by the leaders of the states, on the need to prevent an arms race in space and to halt it on earth, which was attained in January 1985 at the level of the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States, must remain the reference point of the search for mutually acceptable solutions. The will, expressed at the summit level, to accelerate this work at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons, is of particular significance. The whole world will follow the course of this work with intense attention.

Fresh meetings between the leaders of the USSR and the United States lie ahead. In order not to make the achievement of future accords difficult, it is essential to refrain from everything that might undermine what has been achieved in Geneva, from actions which might block the talks, erode the limiters upon the arms race, such as the treaties on the limitation of antimissile defense systems in accordance with the provisions of SALT-II. The United States ought to listen to the demands of the world community and declare a moratorium on nuclear tests, as the USSR has done.

In the run-up to new summit meetings, the main thing is to create possibilities for the real halting of the arms race and to begin practical steps to reduce nuclear arsenals. We must begin preparations now. The Soviet Union for its part, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stated at the USSR Supreme Soviet session, intends not to reduce its rates; it intends to strive for a curtailment of the arms race and a general improvement in the international climate with all resolution and in the spirit of honest cooperation with the United States. We are calculating that the same approach will also be displayed by the United States.

[Patsyuk] Is there a possibility of the arms race being truly halted?

[Bogdanov] We are firmly convinced that yes, there is. It is true that our proposals and the U.S. proposals on the reduction of nuclear armaments are now at variance in many ways; but we are not dramatizing this circumstance. Compromise solutions are possible here, and we are ready to seek them. But for the solution of all these questions it is absolutely essential to close tightly the door through which weapons could penetrate space. Without this, a radical reduction in nuclear armaments is impossible. An accord is achievable if it takes the interests of both sides into account.

And so, an important start has been made. It could become a fulcrum for a turning away from senseless and dangerous confrontation towards international detente.

Partition of Berlin

[Patsyuk] Comrade Tolpyga from Lvov asks why Berlin was partitioned after World War II, and what is the status of West Berlin today. Esteemed Comrade Tolpyga: The reason for the partitioning of Berlin must be sought in the separatist policy that the Western powers began to pursue toward that city soon after the war. I will remind you that, in accordance with the agreements between the allied powers, it was designated a special area within the boundaries of the Soviet occupation zone and made subject to joint occupation by allied troops.

However, the Western powers, abusing their right to take part in the occupation and administration of the German capital, embarked on the path of breaking the agreements. They impeded the implementation in their sectors of the 1945 Potsdam decisions which defined the political and economic principles of the allies' joint policy toward defeated Germany and made provision for the necessary measures to ensure that it never again threaten its neighbors and that war not be unleashed from its territory. As a result of the splitting tactics by our allies, the western part of Berlin was separated from its natural surroundings. Here are a few stages in those tactics:

In June 1948 a separate monetary reform carried out in West Germany was extended to West Berlin, after which there were separate elections to the city parliament. In October 1950 a special West Berlin constitution came into force. In effect this completely abolished the quadripartite status of Berlin. The city was divided in two: east, democratic Berlin, and the west part, West Berlin.

On 7 October 1949 democratic Berlin became, as everyone knows, the capital of the GDR. That day was a turning point in the history of both the city and Germany. The first state of workers and peasants on German soil was born. Peace, friendship, and cooperation among peoples became for all time the ideal of the GDR and its capital, a city from which two world wars had once begun. In 1979 the WPC awarded the GDR capital the honorary title of City of Peace for its efforts over many years toward peace and the relaxation of tension.

The development of West Berlin followed a different path. During the cold war years it acquired notoriety as a frontline city. Our country, guided by the desire to normalize the situation over West Berlin, signed in 1971 an agreement on West Berlin with the United States, Britain, and France. That agreement recognizes that West Berlin is a special political unit, that it continues not to be an integral part of the FRG, and that it will not be administered by it in the future. That document, together with other treaties and agreements signed between the socialist countries and the FRG, promoted to a great degree the improvement of the political situation in central Europe and became an important element in international detente.

Unfortunately, however, not all Western politicians, and primarily those in the FRG, follow its spirit and letter. Attempts are made to alter the status of the city and view it as one of the West German lands. There are many manifestations of this: the holding in West Berlin by Bonn politicians of so-called official acts, that is, the meetings of various FRG official bodies; the frequent outpourings at those meetings by high-ranking FRG officials about the ostensibly open German question, at the center of which West Berlin is alleged to be; and the gatherings of West German revanchists rallying there to try to revive its notoriety as a frontline city. Hardly in the interests of peace, either, was the recent gift from the United States to West Berlin presented in the form of a monument, the return of the patched-up remains of the symbol of the fascist reich that had long since sunk into oblivion, an eagle on a globe with a swastika in its talons. The West German Defense Ministry also had quite definite motives when it recently announced its intention in the future to call up into the Bundeswehr citizens of West Berlin, a city that does not belong to the FRG. Thus certain forces in the West are continuing their attempts to undermine the international legal basis of West Berlin.

Who stands to gain from this? Those, of course, who would once again like to make the city a center of tension and not a constructive element of peace and detente.

Status of Gibraltar

[Patsyuk] Pensioner Yevgeniya Yefimovna Sofonova from Moscow and Mikhail Fedorovich Ustimenko from Kharkov ask us to talk about Gibraltar. Here is my colleague, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator Nikolay Agayants:

[Agayants] Another round in the Anglo-Spanish talks at the foreign minister level on the fate of the British colony of Gibraltar has ended in Madrid. Like the first round which, I remind you, took place last February in Geneva, this one led to no cardinal solutions and maybe revealed greater disagreement on the essence of the problem than common points of contact. Nevertheless, the two sides consider that the dialogue must be continued in order to ultimately find an acceptable version of an accord.

Disputes between London and Madrid over the rock that crowns the southern tip of the Iberian Peninsula and guards the narrow strait linking the Mediterranean with the Atlantic have been going on for approximately 300 years.

THe British seized Gibraltar in 1704 during the war of the Spanish succession. In 1713, under the Treaty of Utrecht, this clump of earth with an area of just under 6 square kilometers became a British crown colony. Even after that, however, passions continued to rage over it. They reached a particularly high point during the 1960's when former colonial empires began to disintegrate all at once under the blows of the powerful national liberation movement throughout the world. Dozens of new independent states appeared on the world political map. However, the process of decolonization did not touch the Rock of Gibraltar, which remained the possession of Great Britain.

The existence of a British colony on Spanish soil was, and still is, a shameful and absurd anachronism; and when the United Nations adopted a resolution calling on London to quit the territory by 1 October 1969, it seemed that the problem had finally been solved. However, the British Union Jack flutters over the strategically important rock to this day, despite all the attempts by Madrid to achieve an agreement on Gibraltar. True, the Spanish, after the socialist government headed by Gonzalez came to power in the country, did, as a goodwill gesture on the eve of the first round of the talks, remove the almost 14-year-old blockade of the British colony that was imposed by dictator Franco. And it is true that in response, London allowed Spanish citizens to settle on Gibraltar, to trade there, and acquire property. But that, in practice, was as far as it went. Judging by the latest talks between the foreign ministers of the two countries, the positions of the sides remain extremely far apart, if not diametrically opposed. So evidently the Rock of Gibraltar will remain a stumbling block in relations between Great Britain and Spain for a long time.

TROYANOVSKIY ON U.S., SOVIET MIDEAST POLICY

LD072319 Moscow TASS in English 2203 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernysev reports:

The U.N. General Assembly has completed the discussion of the Middle East conflict which has been unequalled in duration and in the degree of its destabilising impact on the international situation. The members of the international community have practically unanimously pointed out the main cause which hampers a settlement of the conflict: the aggressive expansionist course of Israel which has been for so long and defiantly violating the basic norms of international law and the U.N. Charter owing to all-round aid and support from its "strategic partner" -- the United States. An overwhelming majority of speeches made during the discussion by delegates from more than 60 countries of all continents sounded as an indictment against the policy of state terrorism being pursued by Tel Aviv and by its overseas patrons, and of its components -- the refusal to end the illegal occupation and annexation of Arab lands, systematic armed encroachments upon and provocations against neighbours, barbarous reprisals against the defenceless population of the captured territories, and the refusal to recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

"The U.S.-Israeli strategic partnership and all-round U.S. patronage of the Israeli policy of aggression, expansion, and trampling on the norms of civilized conduct and on international laws are the main barrier to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle Ease", stated Clovis Maksoud, permanent observer of the League of Arab States (LAS) at the United Nations. "It is no wonder that the United States President, when speaking at the United Nations recently and enumerating the seats of international conflicts, did not mention the South of Africa and the Middle East. That was no 'forgetfulness' but was an actual recognition that the U.S. policy with regard to those 'hot spots' runs counter to international legality established by U.N. resolutions.

That was an attempt to play for time to enable the regimes of the Republic of South Africa and Israel to continue their policy of aggression".

The members of the international community condemned Washington's and Tel Aviv's sabotage of all efforts directed toward a just resolution of the Middle East conflict, and their attempt at disuniting Arab states at all costs and at imposing humiliating separate deals upon them so as to consolidate the fruits of the Israeli aggression in this or that way and to establish their domination over the strategically important region. An overwhelming majority of the participants in the discussion called for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the only way to disentangle the Middle East knot". [quotation marks as received]

The Soviet Union attentively follows the development of events in the Middle East which is in direct proximity to its borders, stated Oleg Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations. The USSR is looking and will continue to look for political approaches to a comprehensive and just settlement of the conflict which should be effected in the interests of all the peoples of the region. The USSR's proposals on a Middle East settlement -- a constructive and realistic action programme directed towards a cardinal and comprehensive solution to the problem -- have been widely supported in the world. They are based on the now universally recognized principle of inadmissibility of acquisition of territory through war, and proceed from the premise that peace in the Middle East is unattainable without the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state of their own. The Soviet proposals, which are of just character to all those involved in the Middle East conflict, are aimed at really ensuring the right of all states in the region to a safe and independent existence, to cessation of the state of war, and to the establishment of peace between them. It is also suggested that international guarantees of settlement be adopted. The USSR is ready to participate in such guarantees. To convene an international Middle East peace conference is a concrete way towards implementation of these principles of settlement.

Time has long come to fundamentally change the course of events in the Middle East through joint efforts, to put out the smouldering seat of international danger there, and to ensure peace and security for all the states and peoples of the area, the Soviet representative stated in conclusion. The USSR is again calling on all those on whom advance to peace is dependent to show statesmanlike responsibility and realism and to make their contribution to the attainment of this lofty goal.

SAFRONCHUK ADDRESSES UN COMMITTEE ON SECURITY

PM091135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent G. Vasilyev under general heading: "Program for Consolidating Security"]

[Text] This year sees the 15th anniversary of the adoption, at the Soviet Union's initiative, of the declaration on the consolidation of international security, which has become an important milestone in the activity of the United Nations and the life of the world community. In recent years the declaration has met with universal recognition not only as a document of great political importance but also as a program of practical actions for settling acute problems and normalizing international relations as a whole.

The nuclear age, V.S. Safronchuk, the USSR representative, said, addressing the First (political) Committee of the UN General Assembly, dictates a new political thinking which expands the traditional ideas of the problem of war and peace and the consolidation of international security. The new approach compels the policy of any state to absorb the realities of the world today. After all, the choice today is between survival and annihilation. The threat of a world nuclear catastrophe dictates the need to learn the great art of living together. All people of the world are interested in that.

True security for all states and peoples, the Soviet representative continued, can be ensured only on the path of a return to the relaxation of tension and of the consolidation of trust and development of international cooperation. In the world today there is no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

Important steps to consolidate international security and further develop bilateral cooperation, the Soviet representative said, were undertaken during the meetings which M.S. Gorbachev general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has had with the leaders of France, India, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Syria, Libya, Italy, Finland, and other states. The meeting in Geneva between M.S. Gorbachev and U.S. President R. Reagan was recently a very important international event. It is important now, he pointed out, that both sides refrain from actions undermining what was achieved in Geneva and that they make honest efforts to implement the Geneva accords and above all the confirmations contained in the Soviet-U.S. joint statement of 8 January this year of the resolve to prevent the arms race in space and halt it on earth. In this connection he drew the delegates' attention to the danger presented by Washington's "star wars" plans, which threaten to inflate the arms race and block the attainment of mutually acceptable accords.

As the discussions at the UNGA session and world events show, the Soviet proposals aimed at strengthening international security and achieving specific accords on questions of arms reduction are meeting with a broad positive response. The joint statement by the leaders of six countries -- Argentina, Mexico, Tanzania, India, Sweden, and Greenland -- in many respects chimes with the Soviet approach.

The Soviet peace initiatives were welcomed hopefully by the major public organizations of various countries and continents, by world-famous scientists and eminent political and military figures. The UN General Assembly has adopted a resolution urging the leaders of the USSR and the United States "to elaborate effective accords aimed at preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth."

The representatives of many countries have addressed the UN First Committee. The majority rated highly the Soviet Union's contribution to the consolidation of international security, the curbing of the arms race, and the development of constructive dialogue between peoples.

LOSEV ON CAMPAIGN AGAINST NEW INFORMATION ORDER

LD060033 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 5 TASS -- "Information should serve the cause of peace and mutual understanding among the peoples", Sergey Losev writes in the latest issue of "MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN" (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS) journal. "Slanderous campaigns which present the state of affairs in some or other countries and their policies in a distorted light are inadmissible. Interference in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples and aiding the policy of state terrorism cannot be justified by anything."

A report of the UNESCO-created International Commission for the Study of Information Problems urges the countries to make as great contribution as possible to the cause of peace and international cooperation, to refrain from stirring up national, racial or religious hatred as well from inciting discrimination, hostility, violence or war, the article recalls.

The mass media of the USSR and of other socialist countries have been and are pressing for the attainment of the above-mentioned goals. However, Western powers and particularly ignore the commission's theses and conclusions and its call for a new information policy.

The article shows on the strength of the example of the United States how the present administration in Washington manipulates mass media. In almost all official information-and-propaganda sectors, "relations" with the "free press" are viewed upon quite unambiguously: The press is being "manipulated" with a view to getting "control" over it.

It is pointed out that the White House more and more clearly seeks to establish tough censorship, to cut off the channels of objective information, and to gain an influence over its dissemination. But the main thing in the activities of the propaganda services of the White House and other sectors of the administration is to give a clear direction to campaigns which are hostile to socialism, Sergey Losev's article says.

UN ENVOY APPEALS FOR PEACE IN MEDITERRANEAN

LD061715 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2345 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpts] New York, 6 Dec (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev writes: A group of Mediterranean countries has appealed to the world community for further effort to ease tension, reduce arms and create conditions of security and fruitful cooperation in the Mediterranean area.

As a Black Sea, and, therefore, a Mediterranean power, the Soviet Union approaches these issues by pursuing the same aims as all the peace-loving forces in the region, stated V.S. Safronchuk, first deputy permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations. The USSR advocates transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security, and fruitful cooperation, and is striving for the elimination of hotbeds of tension by peaceful political means. Here, as in the world generally, security can be achieved only through peaceful coexistence, detente, disarmament, and confidence-building.

PUGWASH MOVEMENT CONDEMNS U.S. SDI PROGRAM

LD100553 Moscow TASS in English 0537 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] London, December 10 TASS -- A statement condemning the "star wars" programme has been adopted at an international symposium of the Pugwash Movement, held here under the slogan "War or peace in outer space." The representative forum was attended by prominent scientists and experts from several Western European countries, as well as the Soviet Union and the United States. After discussing political and military implications of the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the statement reads, the symposium's participants came to the unanimous conclusion that the "star wars" programme would bring about an unprecedented escalation of the arms race and jeopardize world peace and security.

NEED FOR PEACE IN ASIA, PACIFIC EMPHASIZED

PM061335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by G. Kim, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Peace and Cooperation for Asia"]

[Text] Asia, together with the adjacent Pacific Ocean regions, is today a very complex nexus of international relations. Above all it is the world's most densely populated continent. There is obviously nowhere else in the world where states standing at such different levels of economic development and differing so much in terms of their socioeconomic systems, culture, religious beliefs, and traditions are neighbors.

On no other continent are socialist, developed capitalist, and developing countries situated in a single geopolitical area. The specific features of this region's development are also an important reason for the complex relationships between these states and sometimes for the outbreak of acute conflict situations. The legacy of the colonial period, the appearance of new forms of neocolonialism are exerting considerable destabilizing influence on the sociopolitical situation in the Asian and Pacific region. Despite the fact that some developing countries of this region are showing relatively rapid economic growth rates, the gulf between them and the developed capitalist states remains enormous and steadily tends to increase.

It may thus be said that the crisis situations in this region, are connected to a considerable degree with economic, racial, religious, and national contradictions and with everything which has made up the legacy of the majority of Asian countries' colonial past.

An enormous destabilizing factor today, eclipsing all the aforementioned contradictions, is the process of militarization caused by the fact that many states have been drawn into the global arms race. The dissemination of nuclear weapons could have particularly dangerous consequences for this region. According to press reports South Korea, Taiwan, and Pakistan are already on the brink of creating their own nuclear weapons. The appearance of "minor nuclear powers" could lead to unpredictable consequences on not only a regional but also a global level.

Several great powers are "neighbors" in the Asian and Pacific region. Perhaps in no other part of the world except Europe are their armed forces so close, which creates a highly sensitive and volatile situation.

To this day seats of military conflict (the Near East, the Persian Gulf region) which could become unique detonators of international crises have not been eliminated here. The attempts of some Western powers, and above all the United States, to use their military potential to curb the urgently needed changes in this region have led to very large-scale wars recently -- in Korea and Indochina. Both history and the present day attest that Washington's policy is the main threat to peace in Asia. The U.S. ruling circles' gamble on military force as a means of achieving their imperial aims has always been inherent in U.S. foreign policy in one form or another. But the chase after military superiority has reached a particularly broad scale in recent years. This has been an expression of Washington's global ambitions and its claims to "world leadership." As the eminent U.S. political scientist S. Hoffmann has noted, the idea of a world in which the United States would be just one protagonist on a par with all other countries is simply unbearable for some representatives of the present administration.

The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva helped to improve the international climate. In the capitals of the Asian countries, many public figures and observers are expressing the hope that positive changes will also take place on this continent.

Thus a correspondent of the Japanese newspaper ASAHI, for instance, stresses that since the Geneva meeting Asian states have had the opportunity to take steps aimed at moving from confrontation toward detente.

This desire is right and natural. However, it must be admitted that the factors complicating the situation continue to operate. The point is that first of all influential circles in the United States continue to view the Asian and pacific region as a "second front" for countering the USSR, on a par with Europe. It is in this aspect that we should assess the decision taken by the capitalist powers, "the big seven," in Williamsburg back in 1983 to include Japan in this "front."

The Pentagon's plans in the Asian and Pacific region are aimed at undermining the balance of strategic forces and creating in the immediate vicinity of Soviet Far Eastern borders a nuclear bridgehead for bringing constant pressure to bear on the USSR. In addition to the nuclear munitions already on the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, the deployment of Tomahawk missiles, a substantial proportion with nuclear warheads, has begun on these ships. According to foreign press reports there are nuclear weapon delivery vehicles at the U.S. bases in Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines. The deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons is evidence that U.S. generals consider local nuclear war -- whether in the Far East or in the West -- to be perfectly possible.

It is easy to imagine how all this could end. After all, Europe or Japan are frail, cramped homes of humanity. Nuclear war there would have particularly pernicious consequences. That seems obvious. Nevertheless, Tokyo is not only opposing the actions of Washington, which is turning the Japanese islands into its nuclear bridgehead, but is building up armaments itself. Suffice it to say in this connection that Japan's military expenditure will evidently soon exceed 1 percent of the GNP.

U.S. attempts to drag the ASEAN countries into the orbit of its militarist strategy cannot fail to alarm the Asian public either. In building up the supplies of arms to Thailand and rendering military support to the Khmer counterrevolutionaries making attacks on Cambodia, Washington is doing everything to push the ASEAN members onto the path of confrontation with the states of Indochina.

Discussions have recently been activated around the so-called Pacific community. As is well known, Japan and the United States acted as its initiators. Japanese officials are now doing everything to emphasize that its aim is to expand economic and cultural cooperation between the countries of the Asian and Pacific region. But some statements by U.S. officials are giving rise to big doubts as to what lies behind the idea of forming the community. According to Japanese press reports, during the summit talks between Nakasone and Reagan in January 1985 this problem was discusssed in the context of the Western world's global military-political strategy. If the Pacific community is limited to economic and cultural tasks, why is there no interest in all countries of the region taking part in it in one form or another? Instead, under the flag of cooperation only among countries "with a market economy," a course has been deliberately steered toward creating a closed grouping.

The Soviet Union sees the safeguarding of security and lasting peace in Asia not in splitting the countries of the region into military, political, or economic groupings, but in mobilizing all forces to the struggle against the threat of war.

"It is extraordinarily important to seek to ensure that this region is not a source of tension or sphere of military antagonism.

We are in favor of political dialogue being expanded between all states here in the interests of peace, good-neighborliness, and mutual respect and cooperation," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his report at the recent USSR Supreme Soviet session.

Of course, the forms this dialogue takes can vary. Bilateral talks are possible, as are multilateral consultations right up to holding some kind of long-term all-Asian forum for the joint search for constructive solutions. Here there should be a consideration of the experience accumulated in Europe during the preparation and holding of the Helsinki conference. The Soviet Union believes that the time has come to think about a joint, comprehensive approach toward the problem of security and the possible poling of the Asian states' efforts in this direction.

The Soviet concept of a comprehensive approach toward problems of peace and security in Asia is based on fundamental principles of the CPSU's Leninist foreign policy, which for the first time in history proclaimed the idea of peaceful coexistence. It takes into account all experience accumulated in various parts of the world in the struggle for the easing of tension and for detente. In our opinion this concept could include initiatives born in Asia, such as Mongolia's proposal to conclude a convention between the Asian states on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force, the Indochinese states' proposals on establishing good-neighborly relations with the ASEAN countries, the proposal of India and other countries on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, the DPRK's proposal on the peaceful solution of the Korean problem, and so forth.

The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the 10 Bandung principles elaborated by the Asian states once played a positive part in settling conflict situations. They retain their importance to this day and could also be taken into account by the participants in a broad discussion on security.

As is well known, the proclamation by nine countries in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean of a nuclear-free zone in that region also serves as a turn for the better. This decision met with full support in the USSR.

There is no doubt that the path to the implementation of the concept of Asian security is complex. Yet the road to Helsinki was not smooth either. As for the Soviet Union, it is ready for any exchange of opinions which would help to normalize the atmosphere and clear the Asian horizon of the clouds of the threat of war.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC BODY ASSESSES GENEVA SUMMIT

LD071957 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Geneva, December 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

Many participants in a session of the committee on the development of trade of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) have said that the results of the recent Soviet-U.S. summit meeting promote a general improvement of the situation in the world and the development of international cooperation. At the same time an opinion was expressed that ECE and its agencies will contribute within the framework of their competence to consolidating the positive changes that have begun to show. The committee's session ended here today.

The Soviet delegation emphasised that the Soviet Union is for the development of wide, long-term and stable contacts between states in the sphere of the economy, science and technology on the basis of full equality and mutual benefit, proceeding from the premise that such cooperation is of great political importance for the strengthening of peace.

The participants in the session considered current changes and prospects for the development of the economy and trade of ECE member countries which account for approximately three quarters of world industrial output. As concrete measures, it is planned to hold two big conferences on matters of East-West trade in Geneva and Athens next year. The conferences will be regarded as ECE's contribution to preparation of a follow-up meeting of the states which participated in the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. The follow-up meeting will be held in Vienna at the end of 1986.

SHULTZ TRIP COINCIDES WITH NATO BUILDUP

LD100037 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2012 GMT 9 Dec 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz sets out today on a trip around Europe. He is to visit Belgium, Britain, and West Germany, where he will continue his consultations with the foreign ministers of the NATO countries which were begun by President Reagan during his return trip from Geneva after the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. These are the official reports. Shultz has made no detailed statements on his coming conversations with his West European colleagues, unless we take into account his statement on state frontiers in postwar Europe. The essence of this statement was an aspiration to review these frontiers and thereby to violate the reality of the contemporary European continent.

The trip by the U.S. secretary of state coincides with a series of traditional December sessions of various NATO organizations. Let us note that the Military Planning Committee and the NATO Eurogroup -- these are some of the organizations -- gave a positive evaluation in their final communiques of the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. That's very nice. But, unfortunately, this sensible judg ment was in no way developed in the final documents.

Quite the contrary, NATO's practical plans remain as before. In the sums given to military allocations, in the amounts of armaments, a trend can be clearly observed not towards a decrease in military confrontation on the continent, but towards an aggravation of it, towards a further growth in NATO military potential in Western Europe. Here is a fact. At the session of the NATO Military Planning Committee, Weinberger demanded that the West European countries increase their military expenditure annually by 3 percent on real terms, that is without taking into account inflation. It is worth recalling that , this year, the NATO countries spent $357,740 on the arms race. And in the past 5 years they have spent $1,831,925. Again there is a fresh increase in allocations for military purposes. A modernization of armaments is being planned. Next year there will be 900 new tanks and armored cars in Western Europe, as well as hundreds of airplanes and dozens of warships. The modernization of warheads for heavy artillery weapons and tactical missiles in proposed. It has not been excluded that the shells and warheads will no longer be atomic, but neutron. According to NATO statistics, there are now 5,709,000 men under arms in the bloc countries. But, as we see, all this is not enough for the NATO leaders.

Shultz' trip around the West European capitals coincides with the more active involvement of Washington's partners in the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. Last Friday, the first of the United States' Western European allies -- London -- gave its official agreement to participate in the militarist space program. Discussion on this question began today in Bonn. A 2-day public hearing opened in the Bundestag.

I shall conclude my talk about George Shultz' trip to Europe by mentioning that he intends to also visit Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia for, as it was stated, familiarization purposes.

ASTEC TRADE DISCUSSIONS BEGIN IN MOSCOW

Agreements Signed

LD091258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] The ninth annual session of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council opened in the International Trade Center in Moscow today. Over 400 prominent representatives of U.S. business circles and senior officials of Soviet foreign trade organizations, ministries, and departments are taking part.

Serious and frank dialogues are underway in six committees, focusing on the problems of normalization of trade and economic ties between the USSR and the United States. Discussion participants are unanimous in their approval of the results of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's meeting with President Reagan in Geneva. The U.S. business circles are of the opinion that the spirit of Geneva will help overcome the obstacles created in the preceding years along the path of Soviet-U.S. trade.

An agreement between the State Committee for Science and Technology and four major U.S. firms, manufacturing machines and equipment for the coal and oil industries and for other branches of production, was signed today. A protocol extending the current agreement with the U.S. Corning Glass corporation was also signed.

Agro-Industrial Cooperation

LD091508 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Smart, first deputy of the U.S. trade secretary [name, title as heard]. A number of questions connected with economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the field of the agro-industrial complex were examined.

Baldrige Meets Trade Minister

LD091421 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Comrade Aristov received U.S. Secretary of Commerce Baldridge today. Baldridge is in Moscow in connection with the ninth annual meeting of the Soviet-U.S. Trade and Economic Council. An exchange of opinions took place on matters of Soviet-U.S. trade.

Hartman, the U.S. ambassador to the USSR, was present at the conversation.

Anstov, Baldridge Attend Dinner

LD092205 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 9 TASS - Boris Aristov, foreign trade minister of the USSR, and Malcolm Baldridge secretary of commerce of the U.S.A., said today that Soviet and U.S. business communities are interested in developing mutual trade and economic relations. They delivered speeches at a dinner given by the Foreign Trade Ministry of the USSR on the occasion of the opening of the ninth session of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC).

The ASTEC Executive Committee and the Council of Directors met in sessions in Moscow today. Six ASTEC committees -- on science and technology, financial, legal, on new forms of economic cooperation, on small business, and on tourism -- also commenced their work. They are to discuss a wide range of matters of developing business ties between Soviet organisations and U.S. firms.

The USSR and the United States signed three agreements and two protocols on promoting bilateral cooperation in science and technology.

ASTEC is to meet for its first plenary session tomorrow.

Baldrige Speech Cited

LD100013 Moscow TASS in English 2348 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 8 TASS -- The broadening of mutually beneficial trade between the USSR and the United States can and should become a part of our efforts to foster bilateral relations, Malcolm Baldridge, U.S. secretary of commerce, said here today at a dinner in honour of the members of the U.S. -- U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC).

An ASTEC session which is held in less than a month since the meeting of the Soviet and U.S. leaders in Geneva coincides with great shifts in the Soviet and U.S. economies, the U.S. secretary of commerce said. The Soviet Union sets about fulfilling a new five-year plan, which opens up vast opportunities for the participation of U.S. companies in implementing major Soviet projects.

The recent years have witnessed many positive shifts in the field of bilateral and economic relations: The recent years have witnessed many positive shifts in the field of bilateral and economic relations: The Soviet-U.S. intergovernmental mixed commission on trade met for its first session in seven years. The two countries reached an agreement on extending for ten years the U.S.-Soviet long term agreement on economic, industrial and technological cooperation and also on resuming direct air links between the two countries, Malcolm Baldridge said.

At the same time serious hurdles remain: The United States does not grant a most favoured nation treatment and official credits to the Soviet Union. Some (?measures) of export control are also in effect.

Malcolm Baldridge said in conclusion that the two countries have to cover a long way on the road of broadening trade and economic relations, but they should strive for progress in those areas where it is possible.

Aristov Speaks About 'Obstacles'

LD100021 Moscow TASS in English 0004 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 8 TASS -- The Soviet Union stands for broad trade with the United States on a balanced, equal and mutually advantageous basis and always welcomes any steps of the U.S. side aimed at developing bilateral business ties, Boris Aristov, foreign trade minister of the USSR, said here today. He delivered a speech at a dinner given by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade in honour of the participants in the ninth annual session of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC).

"The present session is held at a time of particular importance," the minister stressed.

"The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting was held in Geneva three weeks ago, which set a good beginning to the quest of mutually acceptable decisions, including in the field of trade and economic ties, as is indicated in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement on the results of the summit. Some signs emerged of definite positive shifts occurring in trade relations between our countries, although there are not many of them so far".

"At the same time", Boris Aristov went on, "It is unrealistic to expect a dramatic extension of trade until the latter is used for political purposes. If we want to advance trade, it is necessary that work should be started to clear obstructions on this road and, moreover, that new ones should not be created".

"Obstacles created in the way of developing mutually beneficial business cooperation between the USSR and the United States, the policy of 'sanctions' and restrictions on trade with our country heavily damaged the reputation of U.S. firms as reliable partners, and this affected their activities on the Soviet market. It is not an easy thing to restore trust, it takes time and much effort".

As for Soviet organisations, the minister stressed, they are ready to cooperate with U.S. firms in the implementation of large projects and the degree of those firms' participation will depend, above all, on how realistically the U.S. side will approach the questions of trade and economic cooperation with the USSR.

"We would like to believe", the minister said, "that the improvement of the climate in Soviet-U.S. trade and economic relations is not far off, and we value that leaders of the U.S. business, ASTEC members, actively favour normalization of trade".

JOINT UN ASSOCIATION MEETING DISCUSSES SECURITY

Arbatov Opens Meeting

LD061244 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 6 TASS -- The problems of disarmament and of strengthening international security are in the focus of attention of a bilateral meeting of the Soviet and American U.N. associations which has opened here today. Notable politicians, public figures and scholars of the two countries are taking part.

The Soviet delegation is led by Academician Georgiy Arbatov, deputy chairman of the U.N. Association and director of the Institute of the U.S. and Canadian Studies and the American delegation by William Scranton, a notable public figure and chairman of the U.N. Association.

The agenda of the meeting embraces prospects for the development of Soviet-American relations in the light of the results of the Geneva summit, problems of disarmament and the reduction of armaments, first and foremost nuclear armaments, the prevention of an arms race in space and the role of the United Nations in safeguarding and strengthening peace.

Opening the meeting, Academician Arbatov noted that the Geneva summit had provided fresh opportunities for improving Soviet-American relations and for turning them into a normal and safe channel. It gave a tangible impetus to the Soviet-American dialogue at different levels. He stressed that the U.N. Associations in the USSR and the USA had been making a positive contribution towards improving relations between the two countries even in the most difficult period.

William Scranton said in his speech that after the Geneva meeting, Soviet-American relations grew warmer.

According to him, it is very important for the peoples of the two countries to understand each other. He said the Americans were grateful to the Soviet public for everything it was doing in this respect.

The Soviet-American dialogue in Moscow will close on Monday.

Scranton Evaluates Meeting

LD072302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Sergey Gogulskiy report]

[Text] A meeting of Soviet and U.S. UN Associations is taking place in Moscow. It is devoted to the examination of topical international problems.

On the meeting's agenda are prospects for the development of Soviet-U.S. relations in light of the Geneva summit results; problems of disarmament and arms reduction, first and foremost nuclear arms; prevention of the militarization of space; and the United Nation's role in the cause of preserving and strengthening peace. Soviet and U.S. representatives noted the importance of the Geneva summit meeting, having pointed out that it gave a substantial stimulus to Soviet-U.S. dialogue on various levels.

Here is what [former] Senator Scranton, chairman of the UN Association in the United States, former U.S. delegate to the United Nations said in connection with this during an interval between sessions:

[Scranton, in English] Enormous progress was made in Geneva, primarily because two most important men in the world the President of the United States and the secretary-general.... [translation fades into Russian]

We think that the Geneva meeting provided an enormous stimulus for progress as far as relations between our two countries are concerned. Real prospects have appeared in these relations, says Senator Scranton. Despite the existing considerable differences on the question of nuclear arms, we hope that we shall be able to arrive at concrete accords.

At the meeting of representatives of our associations we are striving to find a solution to the question of how to achieve peace for everyone, not just for the Soviet Union or the United States, but for the whole of mankind; how to ensure a peaceful future for the population of our countries. Such meetings are very useful, not just during the present stage, but also in the future. They facilitate the achievement of mutual understanding on concrete questions connected with the struggle for disarmament, prevention of the militarization of space, and liquidation of the danger of nuclear war. Such a representative international organization as the United Nations can and should make a considerable contribution to solving these questions, said Senator Scranton in conclusion.

Kuznetsov Receives Scranton

LD091252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today received Scranton, leader of a U.S. Un Association delegation, former U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, at the latter's request. The delegation is in our country at the invitation of the USSR UN Association.

UN Important for Peace

LD091614 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 9 TASS -- A meeting of Soviet and U.S. Associations for the United Nations ended here today. They discussed a wide range of problems pertaining to the present-day international situation, ways to avert war, issues of disarmament and the U.N. role in maintaining peace.

The participants in the meeting had high praise for the results of the Geneva summit meeting and noted particular importance for the cause of peace of the accords reached at the summit.

Representatives of the two countries underlined that the United Nations has an important role to play in preserving peace and ensuring international security, and declared for increasing its contribution towards buttressing peace.

The participants in the meeting agreed to continue the dialogue on problems of peace and security.

Better State Relations Favored

LD091734 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 9 TASS -- Representatives of the American and Soviet associations for the United Nations have declared for the amelioration of relations between the USSR and the United States at a dialogue which closed in Moscow today. Prominent public figures, politicians and scientists from the two countries discussed a wide range of problems pertaining to the present-day international situation, ways to avert a nuclear war, questions of disarmament and the United Nations role in maintaining peace.

Summing up the results, Gennadiy Vorontsov, deputy chairman of the Soviet association underlined that the dialogue held was frank and useful. Irrespective of our differences, we have much in common.

Ivan Selin, chairman of the board of the "American Management Systems", speaking on behalf of the U.S. delegation, drew attention to the positive spirit and tone of the dialogue held. Its results will have a salutary impact on Soviet-U.S. relations, he said.

The sides adopted a joint communique which has high praise for the results of the meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. They said that the accords that nuclear war should not be allowed to be unleashed and that there can be no victors in it, that the USSR and the United States will not strive for military superiority, that were reached in Geneva, are of overriding importance.

The delegations of both countries also stressed the importance of the fact that the leaders of the two powers agreed to energize work at the Geneva talks, bearing in mind the work to prevent the arms race in outer space and terminate it on earth and enhance strategic stability.

The sides noted that the positions of both associations were close on such issues as the need to take practical steps in the field of disarmament and arms control, the work to buttress peace and maintain international stability, and to foster the regime of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The participants in the meeting underscored that the United Nations has an important role to play in ensuring international security, declared for continued effort to increase the U.N. contribution towards strengthening peace and settling international conflicts, and also for enhancing its effectiveness.

Scranton Details Possible Accords

LD091846 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 9 TASS -- "We are encouraged by the meeting in Geneva", William Scranton, a prominent American public figure, former U.S. representative to the United Nations, told a TASS correspondent before departure from Moscow. He led the U.S. delegation to a regular meeting of the Soviet and American United Nations Association which completed its work in Moscow.

"We are encouraged," William Scranton went on to say, "that there are possible agreements that could be established in several fields, particularly in the field of chemical weapons and non-proliferation problems."

"And in the meantime, hopefully, an accommodation that would be suitable for both sides could be worked out in the field of the nuclear armament problem with regard to the reduction of arms. In Moscow we went into all of the various issues and came up with some mutual suggestions as to how these things might be accomplished." William Scranton said that, in his opinion, the U.N. Associations in the U.S.S.R. and the United States contributed to the solution of major problems of the present day.

Scranton Comments on Meeting

LD092143 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Report by correspondent Sergey Rogunskiy]

[Text] A meeting of the Soviet and U.S. UN Associations, dedicated to the discussion of topical international problems, ended in Moscow today.

During the talks which took place there was discussion of the prospects for developing Soviet-U.S. relations in light of the results of the Geneva summit meeting; the problem of disarmament and the reduction of arms, first and foremost nuclear arms; the prevention of the militarization of space; the strengthening of international security; and the development of mutually beneficial cooperation. This is what Senator [as heard] Scranton, head of the U.S. delegation, chairman of the U.S. UN Association, former U.S. UN representative says:

[Begin Scranton recording in English with superimposed Russian translation] This was a really useful meeting. One could say that mutual understanding was reached on all questions. After the first summit meeting in the last few years a real opportunity has appeared for us to achieve real progress on all the questions mentioned. The main tasking confronting us now is the reduction of nuclear arms, the solution of problems connected with preventing space militarization. We realize that more than a year may be spent resolving such questions. However, we are full of optimism and hope for the successful holding of the next summit meeting. [end recording]

A joint communique was adopted on the results of the meeting. This notes in particular the need for practical steps to be taken in the field of disarmament and arms control, the consolidation of peace, the maintenance of international stability, and strengthening the process of the nonproliferation of nuclear arms.

U.S.-SOVIET SCHOLARLY AGREEMENT SIGNED; COMMENTS

Participants Appraise Results

LD061907 Moscow World Service in English 1650 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Report by correspondent Irina Semenova; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] A regular meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences has ended in Moscow. Our reporter Irina Semenova has this story:

It was a 3-day meeting of leading social scientists from the Soviet Union and the United States specializing in international relations, economics, history, ethnography, and topology, and some other sciences. They discussed the results of the activities of the commission in the past 2 years and outlined plans for further cooperation in 1986 and '87. The commission organizes bilateral conferences, seminars, symposiums, parallel and joint studies, and publishes various scientific papers. The commission was formed 10 years ago and the recent session was a jubilee one.

Signing the protocol on further cooperation, the Soviet cochairman of the commission, director of the Institute of United States and Canada Studies, Georgiy Arbatov, stressed that the decade had proved that Soviet-American cooperation was possible, and benefited both sides despite changes in the political situation. Academician Arbatov said:

[Arbatov in Russian with superimposed English translation] "I think now there will be even less doubts whether to continue our cooperation or not in case of changes in the political situation, because assurance about the necessity of our cooperation is strengthening in both this country and the United States. Cooperation and dialogue in social and political sciences are part of the general political dialogue between the two countries. As we've arrived at the conclusion that we have to live together on the planet whether we like the other side or not, we are fated to conduct this dialogue. I would say we are sentenced to this for fear of a general death sentence. In this connection, I would like to express satisfaction with the meeting and our mutual desire not to create obstacles to each other, but to help each other in solving joint problems. I think we shall cooperate in this spirit and work on the basis of the documents signed today for promoting understanding between our peoples and states."

Dr Lomansky the American cochairman of the commission, was very laconic:

"My colleagues share your sentiments and your statements in wholehearted fashion. I think that you have stated these matters so clearly and eloquently that I shall simply rest on your weight. Let us sign."

The protocol was signed to the applause of the scientists and newsmen who attended the ceremony. [applause]

After the ceremony the executive director of the International Research and Exchange Dr Alan (Kathov), said the following: "You know that there is a very great gap in understanding on both sides of the culture, economics, and politics of the other country, and these collaborative research efforts provide important opportunities for specialists from the two countries to become acquainted with relevant work in the other country. The range of projects is very large indeed. Some of the projects are of a classical scholarly nature; for example there have been joint studies of Russian classical literature.

There have been studies of some of the great American authors including Faulkner. Some of the projects have involved extensive fieldwork in both countries.

"We concluded during the course of this commission's life an important project on long-living populations in the two countries, biological, and social coordinates of these long-living populations. Some of the projects are really vehicles for useful political discussions. There is for example an annual series on problems of security in Asia and how that affects Soviet-American relations. These meetings are amiable, but many of them in fact address very difficult topics in our binational relations. And even at the most stressful moments of the bilateral relationship, this channel has been kept open for specialists from the two sides to discuss some of these issues. From that point of view it's been a tremendously important enterprise because it provides the kind of continuity in discussions between the intellectual leaderships of the two countries. It's absolutely essential if we're to try to close that very, very large gap that exists between our two countries."

Our correspondent asked Dr (Kathov) to single out a project from the freshly signed protocol: "Well, both countries you know have a very rich range of scholarly work in the social sciences and humanities. It would be very, very difficult to pick one project that would stand out above the others. I might mention one new undertaking that the commission is about to address, and that is the implications of the new communications technologies on modern society, both in the Soviet Union and the United States. We're very eager to explore the question, for example, of the implication of television and mass communications, of teleconferencing, of computer communications in the two societies. Clearly all these developments are having very great effects in changing the profile of social life in both countries, and we need to take a closer look at these things. That new technology obviously is also going to have some consequences for relations between the countries and how we communicate with each other. I think it was no accident that one of the main topics at the recently concluded Geneva summit was the whole question of people-to-people contact and exchanges as we move into what may be a new period of Soviet-American relations. That's a question that we have to take a closer look at, how we communicate to ourselves about each other and how we communicate with each other."

Continued Cooperation 'Essential'

LD060555 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Report on interview with Georgiy Arbatov, member of the Academy of Sciences and director of the United States of America and Canada Institute, and U.S. scholar Robert Lomansky at the conclusion of the sixth meeting of the Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Moscow; date not given -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Here in Moscow the sixth meeting of the Commission on the Humanities and Social Services of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Soviet Academy of Sciences has just ended. The commission unites prominent Soviet and American scholars who study international relations, the economy, history, ethnography, anthropology, and a number of other subjects. It organizes bilateral conferences, seminars and symposiums, parallel and joint research, and publishes scholarly work. The commission was set up 10 years ago, so its current sixth session is a jubilee session.

The Soviet cochairman of the commission is Georgiy Arbatov, member of the Academy of Sciences, director of the Institute for U.S. and Canada Studies, and here is what he said.

[Arbatov in Russian fading into superimposed English translation] "The commission met in unusual circumstances. Firstly, it is 10 years since scholarly cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States began. This is significant because despite all the difficulties in Soviet-American relations our work continued, I'd even say that the work of our commission to a certain extent has contributed to resuming our dialogue on a bigger scale as the international situation improves. Secondly, we gathered for our regular session after the Geneva summit, which is also a positive factor. This is seen in the people's mood and in the plans of our work that we are studying. I believe that the agreement we signed will reflect the mutual desire for a broader dialogue and better Soviet-American cooperation."

[Announcer] And the American cochairman of the commission, Dr Robert Lomansky, shares Georgiy Arbatov's opinion:

[Lomansky] "He and I have said the same thing over the life of the commission that it's absolutely essential in the (?broader) political view that we continue this cooperation."

[Announcer] When asked about the significance of the current jubilee meeting of the Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Dr Lomansky said:

[Lomansky] "It seems to me that this session is of unusual importance for two reasons. The first that I have to stress is of course the scholarly reasons. The members of this bilateral commission are, after all, scholars and we are interested in making as much progress as we can in cooperative scholarly work on topics important to the scholarly world, that's the first reason. The second reason, the wider one, which has motivated both the Soviet side and the U.S. side during the past 10 years of the life of our binational commission, that is to say, we believe that no matter what ups and downs there are in the political relationship of our two countries there is a great deal of importance and mutual benefit in continuing these discussions, during which we meet our Soviet colleagues, many of whom we've come to know very well over the years and whom it is a great pleasure to see again, whether in this country, as we alternate meeting places every 2 years."

[Announcer] Dr Lomansky stressed the positive influence of the Geneva summit on the current meeting of the commission.

[Lomansky] "I think that coming so recently after the summit meeting in Geneva our meeting here in Moscow profits from what we on the American side believe was a constructive result of the meeting of our two presidents. I think we, and I suppose you and your fellow countrymen, believe that whatever the lack of absolute specific accomplishment, the mere existence of the summit meeting was a positive result. Now our little binational commission in this great large picture seems small, but to us we feel that over the bad years as well as the good years it has been worthwhile and has contributed in its small way to the betterment of relationships between these two countries and we all realize the tremendous importance to the world as a whole of the relationship between your country and mine."

[Announcer] Dr Robert Lomansky, cochairman of the Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The sixth meeting of the commission closed in Moscow.

PRC, NICARAGUA ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD081626 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 8 TASS -- China and Nicaragua established diplomatic relations at the level of ambassadors as of December 7, 1985. The Chinese news agency XINHUA circulated a communique signed by the ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries. the document says that China and Nicaragua decided to develop relations of friendship and cooperation on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-use of force, non-intervention in the internal affairs of each other, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. The Government of the Chinese People's Republic supports Nicaragua in its just struggle for national independence and sovereignty. The republic of Nicaragua recognizes the Government of the Chinese People's Republic to be the sole legitimate government of China, and Taiwan to be an inseparable part of the territory of the Chinese People's Republic.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER KAPITSA VISITS CHINA

For Beijing coverage of the visit to China of Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Stepanovich Kapitsa, including his arrival and talks with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, see the Soviet Union section of the 6 December China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CHINA, ALBANIA SIGN BILATERAL AGREEMENT

PM090957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Chinese-Albanian Trade"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Dec -- XINHUA has reported that the PRC and Albania have signed a mutual trade agreement here for 1986-1990 and a protocol on commodity turnover and payments for 1986.

PRC DANCERS DELEGATION TOURS SOVIET CITIES

OW051111 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpts] A Chinese dancers delegation is currently visiting the Soviet Union on a very tightly arranged schedule. Station reporter (Lalina) reports that a tight schedule of meetings and activities, including watching opera rehearsals and attending opera performances, had been arranged for the members of the delegation during the few days they were in Moscow before moving on to Leningrad and then to Ukraine's capital, Kiev, with little spare time for themselves.

We finally met the Chinese guests in the Stanislavskiy Nemirovich-Danchenko music theater's front hall, which is not very large but very comfortable. Jia Zuoguang, head of the delegation, vice chairman of the Chinese Dancers Association, and chairman of the association's Beijing branch, introduced to me the members of the delegation.

[Begin recording] On our present visit here, we have brought with us the Chinese dancers' friendship for Soviet artists. I think that, through the contacts between our artists and yours, the understanding between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union will be further increased. We came to Moscow with the earnest desire to see the programs produced by Soviet artists and the achievements they have made.

On our arrival in Moscow, we had a feeling of great intimacy because some of our comrades have been to Moscow before, although others have come here for the first time. Although the weather in Moscow is very cold, we experienced a touch of spring when we met you artists. The contacts between Chinese and Soviet artists in these 2 days have deepened our feelings for each other and the understanding between us. We have also talked freely about some problems concerning dance production. [end recording]

IL-86 DEMONSTRATIONS TO IMPROVE AVIATION TIES

LD062117 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Announcer-read report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Demonstration flights in China of the Soviet wide-fuselage passenger plane have ended successfully. Representatives of the Chinese aviation industry got acquainted with the plane's technical flight data during flights made to Beijing, Guangzhou, Shanghai, and Harbin. The leader of the Soviet delegation, general designer Academician Novozhilov, met them on the plane.

A representative of the PRC Ministry of external economic ties and foreign trade stated that the successful demonstration flights of the Soviet plane will serve as a good basis for the expansion of cooperation between the two countries' civil aviation and for the development of Soviet-Chinese trade.

LITERARY EXCHANGES WITH CHINA INCREASE

OW080320 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] A collection of modern Chinese prose was published in Moscow. In a press interview, (Yvegyn), one of the editors of the collection and doctor of philology, said that his conversation with Chinese readers during his official trip to China motivated him to translate and edit the Chinese prose. The prose recommended by the Chinese readers was the backbone of the collection. For example, "When a Person Reaches Middle Age," a short story by (Shen Rong), is used as the collection's title. Recently, noticeable progress has been made in literary exchanges between the Soviet Union and China. A group of Chinese writers wound up their visit to the Soviet Union last week.

DEVELOPMENT OF PRC COAL-MINING SECTOR VIEWED

PM091227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: PRC; Mine Mechanization"]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Dec -- During the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1981-1985) the level of mechanization at coal mines in the PRC has risen by 9 percent, XINHUA reports. The main emphasis in the development of the coal-mining industry is placed on exploitation of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. A whole range of rationalization proposals and inventions has been introduced into production, and the most important of them have received state prizes. Formerly, attention was devoted chiefly to importing sets of equipment; now, a considerable effort is being made to borrow leading foreign technology for the production of machinery and equipment for the coal-mining industry. PRC Coal Industry Vice Minister Ye Qing said that China would produce 870 million tons of coal in 1986.

FURTHER ON NORTHWEST FRONTIER CONFLICT

Repression of Pushtus

LD091946 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1332 GMT 9 Dec 85

["The 'Champions of Democracy' in action" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Dec (TASS) -- TASS observer Valeriy Vavilov writes:

The Pakistani military regime is again putting things into "democratic order" -- tens of thousands of Pakistani Army soldiers invaded the traditionally autonomous areas where the Pushtu tribes live, in order to compel them to submit by force of arms. The inhabited settlements of (Safir), (Molk Goi Rahman), (Bahdur Sher), (Sheh Kech), and many others were destroyed by heavy artillery fire and missiles fired from helicopters; tanks and infantry finished the "job" off -- they razed to the ground the homes and farm buildings of the population. "Now -- the REUTER agency cites Pakistani President Ziaul Haq's words -- everything is calm and fine there."

What "wrong" has the Pushtun tribes done in Islamabad's eyes?

Their chief "fault," according to Islamabad, lies in the fact that they live in areas on the Pakistan-Afghan border. And it is precisely these places which are favored by bands of the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble as the most convenient routes for landing the dushmans in neighboring Afghanistan. Here groups are concentrated, readying themselves to carry out the criminal orders of their bosses -- U.S. advisers, which the Pakistani powers pander to and facilitate with all their strength.

The Pushtu tribes, not wishing to be accomplices to the "undeclared war" against the DRA, are coming out against the activities of the dushmans on their soil, and have refused to allow bands of the hirelings through their territory. And they have not been frightened off by Islamabad's ultimatum to lay down their arms and give themselves up to the Pakistani powers: The tribes' leaders have called to arms, and the population have abandoned their homes and gone into the hills. Armed divisions of the tribes are displaying stubborn resistance to the movement of Pakistani troops.

In getting well in with Washington and in striving to maintain their main base for preparing and waging the "undeclared war" against the people and the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the military powers of Islamabad are trying with steel and blood to pacify the recalcitrant tribes, to trample on their human dignity, their rights, and their freedoms. And the "defenders of democracy and human rights" in Washington silently watch U.S. weaponry -- tanks, helicopters, and artillery -- in the hands of Pakistani military, killing the peaceful population and destroying their homes.

Islamabad's bloody reprisals caused the wrath and indignation of the world public which demands a real, and not merely a verbal "peace and beauty" on the land of the Pushtu tribes.

Afghan Tribes Join Fight

LD091821 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Kabul, December 9 TASS -- Fierce Fighting is under way in the area of the Khyber Pass between Afridi and Shinwari tribes and units of regular Pakistani troops which were sent to quell them, The BAKHTAR reports. The Pakistani military destroyed by fire of helicopters, heavy artillery and tanks the settlements of Safir, Malik Gul Rahman, Haji Behader Shir, Shah Kech [TASS spelling] and a number of other villages. The troops continue blocking up the Khyber Zone dooming to starvation the population there. The residents of a number of areas, having left their dwellings, went to the mountains and joined the tribes. A division of Afridi tribesmen was formed under direction of the prominent Pushtoon leader Wali Khan Kokekhel, and it is growing with every passing day. It hit a number of tangible strikes on the Pakistani Army units in the areas of Haideri, Kando and also in the vicinity of Lawardgi [TASS spellings].

The BAKHTAR also reported that a number of leaders and chieftains of other Pushtoon tribes went to the side of the fighting Afridi and Shinwari tribes. They also joined the armed struggle against the Pakistani military.

The repressive actions of Pakistan's military regime are being denounced by all tribes both in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Mammoth meetings were held in the Afghan towns of Lashkargah and Zarenj [TASS spelling] In protest against Islamabad's interference in the affairs of Pushtoon tribes and the aggression which was unleashed against Afridi and Shinwari tribes for their having refused to let through their territory gangs of counter-revolutionaries sent from Pakistan to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

NEW SOUTH ASIAN COOPERATION GROUP MEETS

LD072017 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Yevgeniy Kachanov commentary]

[Text] A meeting of the heads of state and heads of government of member countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation opened in Dacca, the capital of Bangladesh today. The leaders of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka are taking part. Here is Yevgeniy Kachanov, our commentator:

Strictly speaking, this regional association does not yet exist; it still remains to be set up. It is precisely for this purpose that the leaders of seven South Asian states have gathered in Dacca. They have to discuss and approve the new organization's founding document, its declaration and statute, and work out the main directions for cooperation in economy, science, and culture. Development of this kind of cooperation seems quite natural. The countries of southern Asia are united by a common historic destiny and by common cultural and economic traditions that go back many centuries. In many respects, their economies complement each other. It is not that relations between them have always run smoothly. Contradictions do exist: They exist objectively. Here it is not a question of the legacy from the colonial era and current intrigues by the forces of imperialism and reaction, although these of course cannot be ruled out. This makes it all the more clear that the path toward overcoming the contradictions that hamper the normal development of these countries lies only through cooperation.

This means that cooperation is essential, and the fact that the leaders of all countries in the region have come to an understanding of this is something that is encouraging in the highest degree. On the eve of the Dacca meeting, they expressed in their speeches a desire to develop mutual links in the interest of ensuring peace and stability in South Asia. This was spoken about today during the meeting by Rajiv Gandhi, the prime minister of India.

Issues of regional cooperation cannot, of course, be examined in isolation from the main task that faces all Asian peoples; the task of creating a reliable system of pan-Asian security, the formula for which, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi stressed at their meeting in Moscow in May of this year, is the collective search for constructive solutions which aim to strengthen peace in Asia. The meeting in Dacca should be assessed from this viewpoint, too.

The statement by the Communist Party of Bangladesh points out that it is taking place at a favorable moment in the international situation brought about by the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit talks in Geneva. The leaders of the seven countries in South Asia, says the document, must make their own contribution to strengthening the favorable tendencies in the world that have been noted. This would be encouraged, among other things, by support for the course toward curbing the nuclear arms race upon earth and preventing such an arms race in open space; and by implementation of an active policy of nonalignment. Turning away from confrontation toward peace and cooperation is possible only when bilateral and multilateral contacts between the states develop in the most varied fields. In this sense, the setting up of the South Asian Association for Regional Development acquires special significance.

MERCENARY, DUSHMAN GANGS ROUTED IN DRA

PM061323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "Beating Mercenaries"]

[Text] Kabul, 5 Dec -- The press reports successful combat operations conducted recently by servicemen of the Afghan Army and the DRA security service against imperialist mercenaries being infiltrated onto Afghan soil. Some 19 surface-to-air missiles were captured when one of the gangs was routed in Kabul Province's Bagrami district.

With active assistance from the population and revolution defense detachments a dushman gang belonging to the counterrevolutionary Ettehadia-e Eslami grouping was localized and surrounded in Oruzgan Province. In a brief but heated battle 45 dushmans were wiped out, and a large quantity of weapons was seized.

Reports of dushman gangs being routed have also come from Ghazni, Herat, and Nangarhar Provinces.

Taking advantage of the amnesty announced by the Afghan Government and in accordance with decisions of the Loya Jirga (the highest council of people's representatives), all 236 members of a gang belonging to the Hezb-e Eslami grouping, which had been operating in Balkh Province's Shulgareh district, declared that they would side with the people's power.

A similar decision was made by a 14-man armed group which had been operating in Baghlan Province.

SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION

PM091133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Sincere Gratitude"]

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Dec -- The assistance the Soviet Union is giving to Vietnam in the training of skilled workers is an important contribution to socialist building in the SRV. This was stated by Pham Van Dong, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, when he received a delegation from the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Matters which is visiting Vietnam.

The Vietnamese leader sincerely thanked the CPSU and the USSR Government for the assistance that is being given to Vietnam.

RYABOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LAOS

PM081756 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] The Soviet party and state delegation led by Ya.P. Ryabov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, returned from Vientiane to Moscow 5 December after taking part in the celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic's proclamation.

PRK WHITE PAPER DETAILS ACTIONS BY 'BANDITS'

PM100920 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Dec 85 p 3

[K. Mezentsev article: "Bandits and Their Patrons; Publication of PRK Foreign Ministry White Paper"]

[Excerpt] "...On a deserted stretch of railroad the Pol Pot men stopped a train traveling from Phnom Penh to the port of Kampong Som and started cruel reprisals. They indiscriminately killed all the passengers in turn -- women, children, and old men. More than 150 peaceful citizens died..." That is a quotation from the PRK Foreign Ministry white paper, which was presented to Soviet and foreign journalists at a ceremony held in Moscow the other day.

The numerous documents, facts, and extracts from world press publications collated in the paper graphically show that the notorious "Cambodian question," which has been inflated by Western circles for almost 7 years now, exists only thanks to intensive outside aid. Cambodian reactionary emigres of all hues who went on the warpath against their own people have already been swept from the country's territory. As a result of successful operations by PRK Army units and the limited contingent of Vietnamese volunteers, 18 of the counterrevolutionaries' main bases were destroyed in the 4 months of this year's "dry season" (November-March in the Southeast Asian countries -- author's note). The counterrevolutionaries, licking their wounds, have been forced to take cover in camps on the territory of neighboring Thailand.

Their patrons are rushing to the bandits' aid. There is a stream of millions of dollars and other currency, arms, ammunition, and foodstuffs to them along various secret and open channels. As the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE has reported, they obtained more than $5 million from the CIA alone in fiscal 1985.

Often people try to cover up these "infusions" with the fig leaf of pretexts of the "humanitarian aid" type. But here is a typical example of this "humanitarianism."

"...It is necessary to actively destroy organs of power in the villages and the communes... It is necessary to operate in small armed groups... During attacks all economic targets, schools, clubs, and buildings of the people's power must be destroyed." These are lines from the instructions to the Pol Pot commandos which group commanders are given to read before transfer to PRK territory. They are written very eloquently! And the main thing is that they are very similar in style, methodology, and even jargon to the instructions prepared by the CIA for the Nicaraguan "Contras," the recent scandal linked with it which has still not died down.

However, these diehards on the scrap heap of history are not being saved (nor can they be) by the modern weapons, generous handouts, instructions, and aid from outside. The Cambodian people with the fraternal support of Vietnam, Laos, and the other socialist countries and all the planet's progressive forces have defended their sovereignty. Showing goodwill, the three Indochinese countries are putting forward peace initiatives to reduce tension in the region. The PRK Army is growing stronger, and, as a result, the contingent of Vietnamese volunteers in the country is being regularly reduced. The conference of foreign ministers of the PRK, the SRV, and Laos which was held this August reported the PRK's readiness to conduct an extensive dialogue on national reconciliation with all Khmer opposition representatives or groupings -- given, of course, the elimination of the Pol Pot clique as a military and political organization. Talks, not military operation, are the only possible way to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

And the publication of the PRK Foreign Ministry White Paper is a reaffirmation of the Cambodian people's goodwill in following this path.

SRV PAPER CITED ON 'MAJOR' PROVOCATIONS BY PRC

PM061821 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Provocations on the Border"]

[Text] Hanoi, 6 Dec -- The newspaper NHAN DAN has published a report stating that a major armed provocation was carried out from Chinese territroy on the Vietnamese-Chinese border on 2 December. Around 40,000 shells were fired at 33 points 'n Vi Xuyen District. Five attacks were then made by forces of the order of an infantry regiment in three salients in the same district. The newspaper report says that the attacks were repelled and Vietnamese troops and the local popualation are resolutely rebuffing the invading aggressors.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ORZECHOWSKI VISITS MOSCOW

Lays Wreaths

LD061535 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Marian Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of foreign affairs, who is in our country on an official, friendly visit, laid a wreath today at the Vladirmir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum. He honored the memory of the creator of the first socialist state in the world with a minute of silence. The guest paid tribute to the memory of Soviet servicemen who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism, in the name of peace throughout the world, and laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin wall.

Flowers were also laid on the grave of Feliks Edmundovich Dzerzhinskiy and at the place where the ashes of Marshal of the Soviet Union Rokossowski are kept by the Kremlin wall.

Shevardnadze Hosts Luncheon

PM071752 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 6 December E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, gave a luncheon in honor of M. Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister.

Present at the luncheon were M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and other officials; on the Polish side -- M. Orzechowski.

Addressing the guest, E.A. Shevardnadze said: During our talks we have had an opportunity to exchange opinions on a wide range of urgent questions of Soviet-Polish relations and international problems. I am pleased to note the complete coincidence of views concerning the ways to realize them. We have informed each other in detail about the preparations for our parties' congresses -- the 27th CPSU Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress -- the qualitatively new stage in the development of Soviet society, and the chief tasks being resolved by the Polish people today. I would like to express profound satisfaction that the talks have been held in the traditionally cordial, comradely, and fraternal atmosphere.

It is satisfying that Soviet-Polish relations, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on our peoples' fundamental interests, are developing in the ascendant in all spheres. The recent thorough exchange of opinions between Comrade M.S. Gorbachev and Comrade W. Jaruzelski and the accords reached create favorable conditions for further improving our cooperation and enhancing its effectiveness. The volume of bilateral ties is growing steadily, and they are becoming more multifaceted and rich in both form and substance. This is particularly important.

Economic cooperation has risen to a qualitatively new level. Ever greater attention is being devoted to production collaboration, the improvement of direct ties between ministries and industrial enterprises, and other effective forms of socialist economic integration. The process of the reorientation of Poland's economic ties toward the socialist countries, which was initiated by Comrade W. Jaruzelski, is gaining in strength.

The CPSU and the PZPR are advancing large-scale tasks for the further development and strengthening of relations between the USSR and Poland. But they are not being resolved of their own accord. A creative search for new forms of cooperation and interaction between our countries which more fully accord with modern demands and conditions lies ahead.

E.A. Shevardnadze went on to point out that the Polish foreign minister's official friendly visit is taking place at a time when all world public attention is riveted on an event of tremendous international significance -- the recent Geneva meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan.

The unanimous desire to ensure that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting helped to ease the dangerous tensions in the world, lessen the threat of war, and make real progress toward disarmament was voiced at the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee conference in Sofia in October of this year. So the voice of the Land of the Soviets was heard in Geneva also on behalf of all the Warsaw Pact members. At the meeting of the fraternal states' top leaders in Prague, which followed the Geneva talks, an exceptionally high assessment was made, of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's contribution to advancing the socialist community countries' joint peace-loving positions.

On the whole, to define the balance of the results of the meeting, it was undoubtedly positive. At the same time we understand that their true significance will have to be brought to light in concrete deeds. As for the Soviet Union, we have advanced a specific program for improving the international situation and moving from the stock-piling of lethal weapons to their reduction and destruction and to the prevention of an arms race in space. It is important that the United States also travel its half of the path toward reaching mutually acceptable accords, above all in the key spheres of security.

Under the present complex international conditions the socialist community countries' unity and cohesion, their class solidarity and cooperation, the deepening of the coordination of foreign policy activity, and the pooling of efforts with a view to the fraternal countries' dynamic socioeconomic development are of priority significance.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government attach paramount significance to developing and strengthening friendly ties between the USSR and the other socialist countries and to improving cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

People in the Soviet Union value highly Poland's contribution to strengthening the socialist community countries' unity and implementing a concerted foreign policy line, and Poland's active position in our common struggle for peace and the people's security.

Soviet people, who have feelings of fraternal friendship toward the Polish people, note with great satisfaction the deepening of the process of normalizing the situation in Poland and the strengthening of socialism's positions. In their struggle to surmount the consequences of the crisis Polish Communists and all working people encounter resolute support and assistance from the Soviet Union.

In a reply speech M. Orzechowski expressed profound gratitude for the hospitality and the cordial welcome, which are an expression of the feeling of friendship which the Soviet people have for the Polish people.

Our talks have been held in an atmosphere of fraternity and complete mutual understanding, he said. They were characterized by their sincere, businesslike, and concrete nature and revealed complete unanimity in the views on all the questions discussed. This unanimity is founded on the unity of our Marxist-Leninist parties and the aims of socialist building and on the common interests of the two countries and peoples.

Our talks have confirmed once again that we will consistently implement the decisions of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee conference in Sofia. The statement adopted there broadly presents the peace-loving course of the allied states and defines real ways to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and to achieve a change of the better in international relations. Poland unswervingly follows this course.

We recently witnessed an important event in international life, namely the meeting between Comrade M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan. The activity of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and of the entire Soviet delegation in Geneva has been perceived with complete understanding by the Polish people. We familiarized ourselves with great satisfaction with the information on the course of the Geneva summit meeting submitted by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev at the Prague meeting of top leaders of the Warsaw Pact states. We wholly and fully share the Soviet Union's position in Geneva and will give it resolute support.

We believe that there is nothing more important for ensuring peace at the present time than to halt the arms race and, in particular, to limit nuclear arms and prevent the militarization of space. Poland will do everything in its power to help make progress in this sphere and return to the policy of detente and mutually advantageous, equitable international cooperation. At the same time Poland will make a contribution to strengthening the defense potential of our alliance.

The daring plans and aims defined in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and in the other documents which the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress will examine are impressive and arouse profound admiration. We are profoundly convinced that the tasks set by the CPSU will be successfully fulfilled. We wholeheartedly wish this for Communists and the entire Soviet people.

The strengthening of friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union accords with Poland's highest state interests and is the foundation of our foreign policy.

At the present time, he continued, we have entered a new, higher stage in the development of political, economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation. The PZPR and the CPSU in their daily interaction are the inspiring force of this cooperation. Its scale and prospects are evidenced by the "Long-term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between Poland and the USSR for the Period through the Year 2000," signed in Moscow in May 1984.

The luncheon took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Meets With Ryzhkov

LD061727 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 6 TASS -- Questions of fraternal relations between the USSR and Poland, developing on the basis of the Soviet-Polish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance were discussed today at a meeting between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov, and alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Foreign Minister of Poland Marian Orzechowski, who paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

Much attention was given to the development of Soviet-Polish cooperation in various areas with due account of the interest of the USSR and Poland in deepening their mutual economic ties, as well as socialist economic integration with other countries of the socialist community.

Both sides expressed the firm conviction that the consolidation of unity and allied relations between them, and with other Warsaw Treaty member-states, and the further perfection of cooperation between fraternal countries within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance will continue to guarantee their security and facilitate dynamic socio-economic development on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress with a view to enhancing further the well-being of their peoples.

During an exchange of views on world developments, the sides stressed the great importance of the Soviet-American summit meeting. The started dialogue between the USSR and the United States creates conditions for improving the international situation and restoring detente, and is welcomed worldwide. It [words indistinct] important that these possibilities be translated into practical deeds in the interests of the peaceful future of all of mankind.

Communique Issued

PM061625 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec Morning Edition p 4

["Joint Soviet-Polish Communique"]

[Text] M. Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish foreign minister, was in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit 5-6 December 1985 at the Soviet Government's invitation.

M. Orzechowski was received by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Talks took place between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and M. Orzechowski, proceeding in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, full mutual understanding, and unity of views on all questions discussed. They informed each other of the course of their countries' socioeconomic development and preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress.

The ministers expressed satisfaction at the headway made in relations between the USSR and Poland in various fields. Here it was emphasized that they are based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the unity of the political aims of the CPSU and PZPR and the vital interests of the two countries' peoples.

They confirmed the principled importance of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid between the USSR and Poland for the development of relations between the two states. The sides stated that the implementation of the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland for the period through 2000 and of the Soviet-Polish comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress creates favorable opportunities for accelerating the two countries' socioeconomic development. Special attention was paid to the importance of consistently implementing the accords reached during summit meetings and of improving collaboration within the CEMA framework.

The talks demonstrated a total coincidence of views of the present world situation and ways of approaching the solution of key international problems.

The ministers paid special attention to the results of the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan in Geneva, which have met with the unanimous approval of the top leaders of the Warsaw Pact states in Prague. The sides believe that the halting of the arms race on earth and the prevention of its extension into space is the most urgent task of the present day. In this connection emphasis was placed on the fundamental importance of the statement of the USSR and the United States on the impermissibility of nuclear war and the sides' undertaking not to seek to achieve military superiority.

Noting that the start of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue is being welcomed with satisfaction throughout the world, the ministers stressed that the practical implementation of the accords which have been reached is one of the most important ways of normalizing the international situation.

The ministers favored the expedient attainment of positive results at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. They note definite progress at the conference in Stockholm and advocate adopting a document including both specific undertakings on the nonuse of force and mutually acceptable confidence-building measures.

The Soviet Union and Poland advocate a universal and complete ban on chemical weapons and the destruction of their stockpiles and support the efforts of the GDR and the CSSR to create a zone free from chemical weapons in central Europe as an important step on the way to that goal. They advocate that measures be taken to prevent the proliferation of chemical weapons.

Seeking to implement the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, the USSR and Poland declare that economic sanctions and other discriminatory actions of any kind are inadmissible as a means of political pressure in relations between sovereign states. They resolutely condemn the dangerous desire of certain revanchist forces to cast doubts on the territorial and political realities which have taken shape in Europe as a result of World War II and postwar development. A proper rebuff will be dealt to any attempts of this kind.

Voicing concern at the increasing exacerbation of the situation in a number of parts of the world, the ministers advocated the need for the quickest liquidation of hotbeds of international tension by means of negotiations. The situation in the Near and Middle East, southern Africa, Central America, and the Caribbean, and particularly the situation around Nicaragua, demands an all-embracing, just, and lasting settlement.

The sides pointed out that joint efforts by all states and peoples are more important than ever, today to secure the resolution of the chief task to elaborate guarantees of lasting peace and to divert the threat of nuclear catastrophe from mankind. The Soviet Union and Poland will remain prepared to do everything in their power for a sharp turn for the better in European and world affairs. The ministers confirmed that at the present crucial period the USSR and Poland will do all they can to help strengthen the unity and cohesion and to increase and improve the comprehensive cooperation of the Warsaw Pact states and all the socialist community countries.

On behalf of the Polish Government M. Orzechowski conveyed to E.A. Shevardnadze an invitation to pay an official friendly visit to Poland. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Interviewed on Talks

LD062027 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Video interview with Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski by correspondent Vladimir Kondratyev; from the "Vremya" newscast; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Kondratyev] What can you say about the results of the meeting and talks held here?

[Orzechowski in Polish with superimposed Russian translation] They featured a complete coincidence of views. We attach very great importance to regular meetings and talks, because they provide an opportunity for a useful exchange of information and opinion and serve the coordination of our plans and actions in the field of foreign policy, especially in regard to questions of preserving peace and strengthening international security. My visit to the land of Soviets is taking place 2 weeks after Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's meeting in Geneva with President Reagan of the United States. At that extraordinarily important meeting, various problems of the international situation were discussed and much attention was paid to the main question of modern times -- removal of the threat of nuclear war. People's Poland fully supports the Leninist peace policy of the Soviet Union. Considerable place was given at the Moscow talks to questions of Polish-Soviet relations. I would like to stress in this connection the tremendous significance of bilateral interparty and interstate cooperation, and especially summit meetings. I also want to note the importance of the realization of the long-term program of development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our countries for the period up to the year 2000.

Constant strengthening of fraternal friendship and cooperation is in the interests of the peoples of both countries and is a major contribution to the development of the coordination of all countries of the socialist community, it serves the cause of peace of socialism.

SOKOLOV, KULIKOV PAY LAST RESPECTS TO HOFFMAN

PM071923 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Dec 85 Second Edition

[Tass report: "Army General H. Hoffmann's Funeral"]

[Text] Berlin, 6 Dec -- GDR working people and National People's Army servicemen have seen Army General H. Hoffman, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, off on his final journey.

A mourning meeting was held in the republic's capital. E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR state Council, and party and state figures of the republic participated in it. Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, defense ministers of other Warsaw Pact states, and Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, came to pay tribute to the memory of Army General H. Hoffmann. E. Krenz, member of the Politubro and secretary of the SED CEntral Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. The funeral of Army General H. Hoffmann took place in the cemetery of fighters of the German workers movement in Berlin's Friedrichsfelde district.

SOKOLOV GREETS REPLACEMENT GDR DEFENSE MINISTER

PM051241 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade H. Kessler, GDR National Defense Minister

Esteemed Comrade Heinz Kessler!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself I cordially congratulate you on your appointment as GDR National Defense Minister and promotion to the rank of army general. I express the firm conviction that the indestructible brotherland in arms between the Soviet Armed Forces and the GDR National People's Army will continue developing and strengthening in the interests of increasing the defense capability of our countries and the Warsaw Pact states. I wish you good health, happiness, and great success in your highly responsible work for the good of the GDR and the entire socialist community.

Profound Respects,

Marshal of the Soviet Union. S. Sokolov, USSR Defense Minister.

HONECKER, STOPH RECEIVE ANTONOV 5 DEC

PM061019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Deepening Ties"]

[Text] Berlin, 5 Dec -- A routine session of the intergovernmental commission on economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR has been held here.

The commission examined and agreed on long-term measures to further deepen collaboration between the two countries' main national economic sectors and to develop cooperation in the development of progressive technology and the production of the newest types of equipment in sectors responsible for accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The USSR delegation was headed by A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the GDR delegation by G. Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. A.K. Antonov was received by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and by W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Questions of further deepening economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR were discussed.

ROMANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD090730 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 9 TASS -- Colonel-General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived here today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport he was met by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense, as well as other officials.

Meets With Sokolov

LD091447 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] On the invitation of the Soviet Government, Minister of National Defense Colonel General Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, arrived in Moscow today on an official, friendly visit. Today a meeting between Sokolov and Olteanu was held. Questions representing mutual interests were discussed. The conversation took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere. The guest laid a wreath at the Lenin Mausoleum. A wreath was also placed at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall.

NIKONOV VISITS YUGOSLAVIA TO DISCUSS CPSU-LCY TIES

Meets With Matic

LD100044 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] Talks were held today between Comrade Nikonov, [CPSU Central Committee Secretary] and Comrade Matic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Comrade Matic gave information on the activity of the LCY in solving topical tasks of party, economic, and cultural construction and on preparations for the 13th LCY Congress which is planned for June 1986.

Comrade Nikonov spoke about preparations for the 27th CPSU congress which are under way in the Soviet Union. The successful development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY, the USSR and Yugoslkavia, was noted with satisfaction and determination to strengthen and expand them in the future was confirmed.

Comrade Nikonov met with Gacic, secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium. The Soviet guest visited the Zmaj agricultural machine-building works, situated in New Belgrade.

Further on Talks With Matic

LD100004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- Petar Matic, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, today held talks with Viktor Petrovich Nikonov, CPSU Central Committee Secretary, who arrived in Yugoslavia this morning at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

In the talks both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations as well as a wish of the LCY and the CPSU for their further improvement on the well-known jointly established bases. It was stressed that a significant contribution to this is made by mutual visits at various levels and regular exchange of opinions on all questions of common interest. Also, satisfaction was expressed with successful and mutually useful economic cooperation between the two countries and possibilities for its further development were pointed out.

Matic and Nikonov informed one anther about the activities of the LCY and the CPSU in solving the tasks of the two countries social development, particularly in the economic area. Matic spoke of the efforts which the LCY is making in implementing the long-term economic stabilization program as well as on the results we are achieving in solving existing economic difficulties. He particularly commented on our experience in the area of agriculture, about which Nikonov would like to learn more while staying in our country.

Nikonov spoke about the social and economic development of the USSR, main directions of economic and social development of the USSR in the next 5-Year Plan and up to the year of 2000, as well as about the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress.

In the talks, views on topical international questions were exchanged. The significance of the recently held Soviet-U.S. summit in creating a favorable atmosphere for solving burning international problems was stressed.

Reference was also made to topical trends in the communist, workers and other progressive movements in the world.

Ugljesa Zelac, executive secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium; Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to Moscow; Branko Jovanovic, vice president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture; Nikolay Ridionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY, as well as other personalities, took part in the talks.

After the talks Matic gave a lunch in honour of Nikonov at which other participants in the talks were also present.

Confers With Gacic

LD092013 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1809 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- Radisa Gacic, secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, today held talks with Viktor Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is staying in our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In cordial and friendly talks Radisa Gacic acquainted the high-ranking guest with the topical sociopolitical issues and developments of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Gacic spoke particularly about the activity of the Serbian LC on preparations for the 10th Serbian LC Congress, that is, the 13th LCY Congress. Viktor Nikonov acquainted Garcic with topical questions on economic and political development of the USSR and preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress as well as with the adoption of the revised CPSU Program.

In the talks reference was also made to the further improvement of Yugoslav-Soviet relations, particularly in the field of economic cooperation which offers wide possibilities for greater participation by the economic of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Particular stress was laid on possibilities for cooperation between work organizations from Serbia in the field of agriculture with appropriate partners in the USSR.

Aleksandar Mitrovic, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, and Svetislav Peopovic, chairman of the Commission for International Relations and cooperation in the Serbian LC Central Committee, also took part in the talks while Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY and member of the CPSU Central Committee, was present on the Soviet side.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH SFRY SIGNED

PM091505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Is Developing"]

[Text] A protocol on the development of economic cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY for 1986 through 1990 was signed in Moscow 6 December.

Soviet-Yugoslav summit meetings serve the onward expansion of economic relations between the two countries. Mutual interest was confirmed in the further expansion and intensification of mutually advantageous economic cooperation. The sides coordinated the avenues of contacts in the most important sectors of indstry and the agro-industrial complex. Special attention was paid to the activation of business relations in the field of machine building on the basis of the development and intensification of mutually advantageous production specialization and sharing and the improvement of the technical standard and quality of reciprocally delivered output. An accord has been reached on expanding sharing in the production of units and components in the basal and priority sectors of machine building, particularly in the field of machine tool building, heavy, transport, chemical and petroleum machine tool building, automobile building, and electronics.

On this basis flexible production complexes, automated lines for the automotive industry, program control systems, and spcial machine tools will be delivered from Yugoslavia. The import of output of heavy and transport machine building and equipment for the USSR agro-indsutrial complex will increase from the friendly country. Deliveries of large quarry excavators and machine tool buildings, automobile building, and electronic output from the USSR to the SFRY are increasing.

In the forthcoming 5-year period cooperation is expanding in the chemical industry on the basis of interconnected deliveries of the output of this sector. The agreed volumes of reciprocal supplies will ensure the further development of economic and technical cooperation and trade turnover between the two countries. The work on questions of economic cooperation took place in atmosphere of fraternal friendship and full mutual understanding.

MARCHUK ATTENDS FINNISH EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD071414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Finnish Ambassador to the Soviet Union Aarno Karhila gave a reception today to mark Finland's Independence Day. Present for the Soviet side were Comrade Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; heads of ministries and departments; and other officials. A delegation from the Finland-Soviet Union Society also attended.

GREETINGS SENT TO FINLAND ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

Message to Sorsa

PM081923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Kalevi Sorsa, Prime Minister of Finland

On Independence Day, Finland's national holiday, we send cordial congratulations and best wishes to you, Mr Prime Minister, and to the Finnish Government. Relations between our countries, based on the 1948 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, and the course of lasting good-neighborliness, with V.I. Lenin at its source, are an example of active cooperation between states with different social systems. Equitable cooperation is developing dynamically at many levels, bringing tangible, mutually beneficial results. The joint striving to protect and strengthen our mutual trust and friendship is a guarantee of the continued progressive development of Soviet-Finnish relations for the good of both countries' peoples and in the interests of world peace.

The USSR Council of Ministers

Message to Koivisto

PM081926 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mauno Koivisto, President of Finland

On the Soviet people's behalf we send to you, Mr President, and the friendly Finnish people cordial congratulations on the occasion of Independence Day -- Finland's national holiday. We note with satisfaction that Soviet-Finnish relations are built on long-term principled factors ensuring the stability of the line of friendship and cooperation under all international conditions. The basis of this line was provided by the decree recognizing the state independence of the Finnish Republic signed by V.I. Lenin. Good-neighborliness, trust, and fruitful cooperation in the most diverse spheres took shape and have been constantly strengthening between our countries on the time-tested foundation of the 1948 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. The results of the Soviet-Finnish summit in Moscow last September reaffirmed the joint striving to further consolidate mutual trust, deepen constructive cooperation in various spheres, and pool the two countries' efforts in the interests of strengthening international security and peace. We wish you success, Mr President, in your responsible state activity, and peace, happiness, and prosperity to the Finnish people.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

SOVIET-FINNISH FRIENDSHIP DAY HELD IN MOSCOW

LD071916 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, as you have already heard in the news, Finland's independence day has been celebrated in Moscow. Let us hear highlights from the celebrations gathered by our correspondent:

At the House of Friendship in Moscow, workers, students, officials and cultural personalities gathered, represented by 30 general members of the Soviet-Finland Society and young Finns studying in Moscow. The participants in the celebration gave a warm welcome to the delegation from the Finland-Soviet Society, led by Minister of Communications Matti Luttinen. The ceremonial speech was given by a member of the Central Board of the Soviet-Finland Society, Deputy Minister of Justice Nikolay Osetrov. He said:

[Begin Osetrov recording in Russian, fading into Finnish translation] The development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland is directly connected to the name of the leader of the October Revolution and the founder of the Soviet state, Lenin. Directly after the victory of the revolution, Lenin signed a historic statute recognizing the national independence of Finland. Soviet people are satisfied that the Finnish people honor the memory of Vladimir Lenin. One example of this is the Lenin Museum in Tampere, now 40 years old. In examining the relations of our countries since the war, we have reason to hold in esteem the work of Juho Kusti Paasikivi and Urho Kaleva Kekkonen. They were responsible in many ways for the country's foreign policy line, a line which took on the name Paasikivi-Kekkonen line, and which is aimed at friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. As is known, the relations between our countries are based on the firm foundation of the YYA [Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance] Agreement. They are characterized by mutual confidence and striving for cooperation in all spheres. On the basis of the YYA Agreement a whole group of treaties have been signed dealing with various aspects of culture, sports, information technology and trade.

The long-term program of economic cooperation has proven successful, being planned almost to the end of the century. The Soviet Union and Finland have carried out a number of large joint projects; let us mention the building of nuclear power stations and the Raahe Rautaruukki project in Finland. With the participation of Finnish firms, the Kostamus dressing works in Soviet Karelia has been built. Great work has been done in the modernizing of the Svetogorsk cellulose and paper factory in the Leningrad area. The broad masses of the people actively participate in the development of Soviet-Finnish relations: trade unions, women's, youth and other organizations as well as the residents of over a hundred friendship towns. Special merit goes to the Finland-Soviet and Soviet-Finland Societies, which have involved tens of thousands of citizens in their work for friendship. [end recording]

In celebrating Finland's national day, the ranks of Soviet citizens show respect and friendship for their neighboring people, and rejoice in its achievements in economy, science and culture, said Deputy Minister of Justice Nikolay Osetrov.

The speech in reply was given by Matti Luttinen. He said: [begin Luttinen recording] The YYA Agreement has been internationally important, but its special importance has been as the support of the continuous, favorable, and renewing relations between Finland and the Soviet Union. On this basis, a network of agreements has been built up, covering an extremely wide field of cooperation. The importance of the agreement was stressed by President of the Republic Mauno Koivisto and General Secretary Gorbachev when they met in September in Moscow, in connection with the president's working visit and holiday.

In this connection, and in that of the meeting as early as March between President Koivisto and General Secretary Gorbachev, the Soviet Union said that in the future it would continue to pay particular attention to the consolidation of neighborly friendship and mutual confidence between Finland and the Soviet Union. We also confirmed our solemn intention to continue our foreign policy on that basic line, the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line. On that occasion the Soviet Union also said that our countries had consistently followed this policy. The meetings of our highest leaders have complemented many other mutual visits at ministerial level. [end recording]

Political contacts are suited for developing Finnish-Soviet economic and trading cooperation, Minister Luttinen continued. Cooperation is stable and balanced. The Soviet part makes up a fifth of all Finland's foreign trade. It has long been Finland's biggest trading partner, and Finland in turn, is in second place in Soviet trade with capitalist Western nations. Minister Luttinen went on to say that the additional growth in trade between our countries in the past 5 years has exceeded all expectations. It is worth R25 billion, or 2.5 times the amount specified in the long-term economic plan up to 1990. The rapid development of trade relations has a favorable effect on the development of the Finnish economy, Minister Luttinen continued.

After the official part, Finnish and Soviet artists appeared on this occasion of friendship.

CPSU DELEGATION ATTENDS MADRID CP MEETING

LD090311 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Madrid, December 8 TASS -- A festive meeting was held here today to mark the 90th birthday of Dolores Ibarruri, chairperson of the Communist Party of Spain. More than 20,000 people which filled Madrid's Congress Hall to capacity chanted: "Dolores, passionaria". More than 150 representatives of communist and workers' parties and national liberation movements from different countries arrived in the Spanish capital to congratulate Dolores Ibarruri. The audience met with an ovation the announcement that a CPSU delegation was present in the hall. Former members of international brigades from the Soviet Union, Holland, Italy, the United States, France, West Germany and Yugoslavia attended the meeting to congratulate the chairperson of the Communist Party of Spain on her 90th birthday.

CPSU GREETS ITALIAN CP'S IBARRURI ON BIRTHDAY

LD081640 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 8 Dec 85

[All quotations marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, December 8 TASS-- Follows the full text of the messages of greeting of the CPSU Central Committee:

"To Comrade Dolores Ibarruri, chairman of the Communist Party of Spain (PCE)

Dear Dolores Ibarruri,

On the day of your 90th birthday the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union extends to you, veteran and prominent figure of the Spanish and international communist and workers' movement, most heartfelt greetings and cordial congratulations. You, dear Passionaria, have devoted the whole of your long and glorious life, all the inexhaustible energy of a communist, to the struggle for the freedom and well-being of your people.

Your name is linked forever with the heroic resistance of Spanish Republicans to fascist rebels and foreign invaders during the national-revolutionary war of 1936-1939. You became the symbol of solidarity with the Spanish republic that swept the whole world, you organized internationalist aid to it. In the subsequent years you tirelessly fought against the Franco regime, for democratic Spain".

Dear Dolores Ibarruri, you have lived for many years in the Soviet Union and you enjoy invariable and heartfelt love of the Soviet people. Your son fought and was killed in action in Stalingrad for our common cause of victory over fascism. Communists, all the Soviet people highly appreciate your passionate internationalism, your solidarity with the first socialist country, with the party of Lenin, as well as the understanding of their contribution to the preservation ofpeace and to the social progress of mankind.

You, a loyal friend of the Soviet Union, have been and continue to be for us the symbol of Spanish freedom and democracy, the embodiment of the heroism of the Spanish people, of the self-sacrifice of Spanish women.

With all our heart we wish you, dear Dolores Ibarruri, good health and successful work for the benefit of the working people of your homeland, for the sake of the unity of all the Spanish Communists on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for the sake of friendship between the Soviet and Spanish people and the triumph of the ideas of peace and socialism.

With Communist Greetings

Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union"

U.S., UK SIGN MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON SDI

LD061730 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1627 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] London, 6 Dec (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

The Thatcher government has once again shown itself to be obedient in carrying out Washington's will, readily lending its backing to all its most dangerous and adventuristic schemes. A "memorandum of understanding" was signed here today between Britain and the United States which provides for Britain's involvement in research work under the U.S. "star wars" program. This was announced at a press conference held jointly by M. Heseltine, the British defense secretary, and C. Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, who is on a visit to the British capital.

Under the document, a special "department for the participation" of Britain in the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" of the United States is immediately being set up at the British military department. Agreement has been reached on the mechanism which will regulate the involvement of British firms in research work to create [sozdaniye] a large-scale antimissile defense system with space-based elements, and on the exchange of relevant information.

Speaking at the press conference, M. Heseltine said that the UK-U.S. memorandum is in agreement with the known accord reached between U.S. President R. Reagan and British Prime Minister M. Thatcher during their meeting in Camp David last December. He also asserted that the research work within the framework of SDI "does not go counter to" the 1972 Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting ABM systems. At the same time, M. Heseltine glossed over in silence the fact that the testing and deployment [razvertyvaniye] of a space ABM system that will inevitably follow such "research" will be a crude violation of the provisions of that treaty.

In turn, C. Weinberger repeated the Pentagon's mendacious allegations about the "defensive" nature of the "star wars" program by means of which Washington is counting on becoming able to deal a first nuclear strike against the USSR with impunity. The Pentagon chief expressed "satisfaction" at the signing of the memorandum noting that this fact was still further evidence of the existence of so-called "special relations" between the United States and Britain. And true it is: London has become the first of the Western European allies of the United States to give in to Washington's pressure and give official agreement to participate in the implementation of the most dangerous plans for the militarization of space.

Political observers note in this connection that hidden behind Whitehall's declaration of its "striving" for a normalization of the situation on the European continent is a policy which is contrary to the interests of peace and security. Prior to this, official London was the first to embark on the siting of cruise missiles on British soil, creating a lethal threat for millions of Britons in the event of a nuclear conflict. It is not fortuitous that, when describing such behavior by the Thatcher government, representatives of the opposition have repeatedly compared it with an "eager poodle."

In signing the memorandum with the United States, the Tories were circumventing parliament in view of the wide opposition to Britain's participation in the implementation of Washington's designs, on the part of British public and many politicians. In this connection N. Kinnock, the leader of the Labor Party, accused the M. Thatcher cabinet of giving in to pressure by the United States "with grovelling haste" and of not even considering it necessary to submit a draft of the memorandum for discussion by Great Britain's supreme legislative body. D. Healey, a member of the Labor "shadow cabinet," stressed that the "star wars" program, in whose realization the government of the Conservatives has decided to take part, is "a threat to peace throughout the world and the main obstacle along the road to disarmament."

FRG BUNDESTAG DISCUSSES PARTICIPATION IN SDI PROGRAM

LD100048 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, December 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov reporting. The idea that the realization of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative will destabilize the situation in the world and undermine efforts to curb the arms race has become the dominant and recurrent theme in the speeches delivered in the West German Bundestag which began two-day public hearings on the issue of West Germany's participation in the realization of the American "star wars" plans. The hearings started here today. The speakers who appeared before the Bundestag Commissions on Foreign Affairs and defense included scientists, members of the general public and of the business community.

The speakers stressed that the SDI program in actual fact was not a defensive, but an offensive one and that its realization would breach the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missiles systems, start a new round of the arms race both in space and on earth. Many speakers voiced extreme concern over the possible dangerous consequences of West Germany's participation in carrying out "star wars" plans. For instance, Professor H. Fischer from Bohum stressed that the participation of West Germany and other European NATO countries in the SDI would constitute the violation of the article of the Soviet-American ABM Treaty which prohibited the parties to it to transfer ABM technology to third countries. Social scientist G. Brauch described the SDI program as "unrealistic" and said it was not to be trusted. G. Duerr, a physicist from Munich, evaluated the SDI program as "utopia".

PONOMAREV GREETS ALGERIAN FLN DELEGATION

LD091738 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1622 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 9 Dec (TASS) -- At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee a delegation arrived in Moscow today from the National Liberation Front [FLN] of Algeria headed by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Politburo and leader of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee. Making up the delegation are members of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat Abderrazak Bouhara, Ahmed Ali Ghozali, Tahar Hanafi, and senior workers of the party's central committee permanent secretariat.

The delegation was met at the airport by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and senior workers of the apparatus of the CPSU Central Committee.

Also present among those meeting the delegation was Abdelmajid Allahoum, ambassador of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic to the USSR and member of the FLN Central Committee.

MOSLEM GROUP DEPARTS FOR MECCA, DAMASCUS

LD091231 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- A Soviet Moslem delegation have left today for Mecca to attend the regular 11th session of the World Supreme Council of Mosques. The delegation is led by Mufti Samshutdinkhan ibn Ziyautdinkhan ibn Ishan Babakhan, chairman of the Moslem Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

Mufti Babakhan told a TASS correspondent: "Participation in the forthcoming session has a special meaning to me because my father, the late Ziyautdinkhan ibn Ishan Babakhan, was a member of that council. He attached much importance to the activities of mosques as centres of the Moslems' spiritual life."

At the forthcoming session of the Council of Mosques, the mufti explained, the participants will sum up the results of the work of that prestigious organization during the past period and make plans for the forthcoming year 1986, announced Year of Peace by the United Nations. "This resolution of the United Nations, according to our profound conviction, must be appropriately reflected in our activities next year. They are to contribute substantially to safeguarding world peace and be directed against the arms race and the threat of thermonuclear war," the religious leader said. "We must do a good deal in view of the situation in the Arab east and especially, first and foremost, in view of the situation of our Arab brethren. We are well aware that today they are the target of especially ruthless and treacherous attacks of international imperialism and its crack force, Zionism."

The mufti said that the Moslems of the Soviet Union were in solidarity with the courageous struggle waged by the peoples of the Arab countries for their dignity, freedom and independence. "We resolutely say that we will never reconcile ourselves to actions against Moslem shrines in occupied Arab lands."

The mufti stressed that "It is the duty of all people to goodwill [as received] to form [word indisinct] front in support of the Arab people of Palestine and their right to establish a sovereign state on the lands belonging to them."

In conclusion the mufti added that the Soviet Moslems on their long way to the sacred Mecca had the good chance of enjoying the hospitality and warmth of the friendly people of Syria. "It gives us much pleasure to make a stopover in the remarkable capital of that state, Damascus, where we have many good long-time friends. We are always thankful to them for their hospitality and care for us," the mufti said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ISRAELI CP CONGRESS

Opens in Haifa

PM091433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Israeli Communist Party Congress"]

[Text] Rome, 7 Dec -- According to reports arriving here, the 20th Communist Party of Israel [CPI] Congress has begun its work in Haifa. It was opened by T. Tubi, deputy secretary general of the CPI, who welcomed the 600 delegates. Some 16 foreign delegations from communist and workers parties, including a CPSU delegation, had arrived for the congress.

CPI Secretary General M. Vilner delivered the report at the congress. He noted that the congress is taking place under conditions of a tense international situation. Israel's ruling circles are continuing to escalate the acts of provocation against the Palestinian people and are expanding their aggressive actions against the Arab states, which has been expressed in the terrorist attack on sovereign Tunisia by Israeli aircraft. The Israeli Government has agreed to the country's involvement in the global strategy of U.S. imperialism. In the domestic policy sphere, on instructions from Washington it is implementing antipopular economic and social measures.

The meeting in Geneva between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan the speaker stressed, gave the peoples of the world hope for the ending of the arms race, the easing of international tension, and a return to a policy of detente and peaceful coexistence. The very fact of this meeting is of tremendous positive importance.

A number of agreements were signed in Geneva but the main problems were not successfully resolved. The United States is still rejecting the Soviet proposals on banning all nuclear tests and is continuing to implement its monstrous "star wars" plans. That is why the main task after the Geneva meeting is to step up the struggle for peace, halt the arms race, reduce nuclear arsenals, and reject the "star wars" program.

The joint Soviet-U.S. statement contains an appeal to expand the range of signatories to the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Israel, M. Vilner pointed out, is the only state in our region which has not signed the treaty. The CPI calls for a struggle against this dangerous nuclear choice and demands that Israeli Government sign the treaty. The Near East must be a zone free from nuclear weapons.

M. Vilner noted that the Israeli ruling circles have made the country available to the United States as a base for struggling against the national liberation movements, independent states, and the Soviet Union. The present U.S. policy in the Near East is a continuation of the Camp David deal. Its main aim is to ensure U.S. hegemony in the region.

The CPI believes that the only way of achieving a just Near East settlement is to convene an international conference under UN auspices. All sides involved in the conflict, including Israel, and the PLO, the United States, the USSR, and other interested countries should take part in its work.

The CPI comes out with a specific program which contains demands for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all territories occupied since 1967 and respect for the rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

The program provides for the safeguarding of the right of the state of Israel and the Arab states, including an independent Palestinian state, to sovereign existence and development under conditions of peace and security and for the repeal of the annexation of the eastern part of Jerusalem, which is occupied by Israel.

M. Vilner then called for the creation in Israel of a broad front which would unite all those who, irrespective of their ideological convictions, are prepared to struggle against the policy of aggression and annexation and for an all-embracing, just, and lasting peace. He noted that under the present coalition government the political situation in the country has become even more right-wing and extremist.

Speaking of the profound socioeconomic crisis in Israeli society, M. Vilner noted the strengthening of the military-industrial complex, which virtually totally dominates the Israeli economy and also determines the country's foreign policy.

The enormous military expenditure, the speaker said, are the main reason for the acute economic and social crisis which Israel is experiencing. To overcome the crisis it is essential fundamentally to alter Israeli policy and to transfer it to a footing of peace and the sharp reduction of military expenditure.

Speaking of the deterioration of the situation of the Israeli working people, M. Vilner pointed to the rise in unemployment and the reduction of real wages. He announced that in the period between the 19th and 20th congresses the number of CPI members had increased 16.2 percent.

Israeli President H. Herzog, who was present at the opening of the congress, greeted the delegates.

The head of the CPSU delegation, M.F. Nenashev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, who was warmly greeted by the gathering, delivered a speech.

The congress is continuing its work.

Vilner Remarks

PM091213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Congress Ends"]

[Text] Rome, 8 Dec -- Reports arriving here state that the 20th Communist Party of Israel (CPI) Congress has ended in Haifa. Addressing the final session, CPI Central Committee General Secretary M. Vilner noted that the congress had convincingly demonstrated the party's ideological, political, and organizational unity. The CPI, as was reaffirmed in delegate speeches, is the most democratic political party in Israel. M. Vilner pointed out that the Israeli Communist devoted great attention to Palestinian and pan-Arab problems at their congress. It was reaffirmed that the CPI and representatives of fraternal communist parties present at the Israeli Communists' forum support Israel's right to independence and sovereignty. At the same time, the CPI is demanding for the Arab people of Palestine the right to set up their own sovereign state on a par with Israel. The congress received ardent greetings from the fraternal Palestine Communist Party, which is waging a struggle on the occupied territories. There were also greetings from the PLO.

The CPI Central Committee general secretary spoke highly of the contributions to the congress' work by the delegations of the fraternal communist parties, who expressed their solidarity with the CPI. He particularly stressed the principled nature of the relations of friendship and solidarity linking the CPI and the CPSU.

M. Vilner proceeded to condemn the unbridled anti-Soviet campaign of lies and slander unleashed by the Israeli ruling circles. Together with racist Pretoria, Israel is developing nuclear weapons and is in league with the Honduran regime against Nicaragua and with the enemies of the Afghan people. The Israeli ruling circles' policy contradicts the Israeli people's interests. The CPI, M. Vilner said, is struggling to liquidate the American-Israeli "strategic cooperation" agreement and it condemns the aggressive Israeli policy. It is the CPI, he pointed out, that is upholding Israel's security and its genuine interests. The Communist Party's support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and creation of an independent state serves the Israeli as well as the Palestinian people's interests. It is not the satisfaction of the Palestinians' legitimate rights but the occupation that poses a threat to Israel. "The creation of a Palestinian state would resolve the question of Israeli security and solutions would be found to the country's political, economic, and social problems," the CPI Central Committee general secretary stressed.

PDRY LEADER HIGHLY APPRECIATES COOPERATION

LD072234 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Aden, December 7 TASS -- The relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and Democratic Yemen have been highly appreciated by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad speaking in the course of his tour of the country to representatives of the public of the Maiyan Island, he stressed that the Soviet Union's assistance to the Republic over the period of 18 years of its independent development, is making a substantial contribution to the build up of Democratic Yemen's economic potential. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad noted the great significance of the Soviet Union's proposal on a Middle East settlement. The USSR, he said, is tirelessly striving for a fair and comprehensive peace in the region.

PDRY JUSTICE MINISTER ON LEGAL AID TREATY

LD071441 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 7 Dec 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Khalid Fadl Manur, PDRY minister of justice and religious trusts, is in our country on a visit. A treaty has been signed in Moscow between the USSR and People's Yemen on legal aid in civil and criminal cases. The treaty was signed by Comrade Kravtsov, USSR minister of justice, and Khalid Fadl Manur. [video shows close-ups in turn of Kravtsov and Manur and document being signed with official looking on] The document lays down the procedure for the reciprocal provision of legal aid and the settlement of legal relations between citizens and organizations of the two countries. [video shows the ministers exchanging copies of the agreement, while other officials look on and applaud]

In an interview, Khalid Fadl Manur said:

[Begin video recording of Manur, speaking in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation] I give high assessment to this visit to your country. We have many meetings with our Soviet counterparts, and there have been talks at the USSR Supreme Soviet. These took place in a friendly and sincere atmosphere. We discussed matters relating to the development of our contacts in the sphere of justice, and exchange views regarding current work. The treaty that we have signed will ensure effective cooperation in the sphere of legal relations. It further broadens the treaty and the legal basis of Soviet-Yemeni relations. I consider that yet another important step has been taken strengthening friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

Taking advantage of this opportunity that I have been given, I want to thank the Soviet people for their hospitality and convey to them best wishes for fresh success in the noble struggle for peace and happiness around the world. [end recording]

JORDANIAN 'SOLIDARITY' DELEGATION'S VISIT REPORTED

PM051233 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Guests from Jordan"]

[Text] A delegation from the Jordanian Committee for peace and solidarity headed by its chairman Faris Nabulsi visited the Soviet Union from 26 November through 3 December at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries.

During the delegation's meetings and talks at the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries the need was stressed to further develop relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Jordanian public in the struggle to establish a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

The Jordanian guests spoke highly of the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy and the Soviet initiatives aimed at ending the arms race and strengthening international security.

Soviet public representatives confirmed Soviet people's invariable solidarity with the Arab patriotic forces, waging a just struggle to realize the national aspirations of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP FESTIVAL IN MOSCOW, ARMENIA

PM051637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Friendship Days"]

[Text] The Soviet-Libyan Friendship Days, which ended in our country 2 December, made a new contribution to strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between the Soviet and Libyan peoples.

Meetings, soirees, and friendship rallies were held in Moscow and the Armenian SSR within the framework of the festival. Soviet people familiarized themselves with interest with the creativity of a folklore ensemble from Libya and with exhibitions of traditional Libyan handicrafts, children's drawings, and books.

A delegation of the Arab Libyan-Soviet Friendship Society participated in the festival events.

In Armenia the guests were received at the republic Council of Ministers, met with agricultural workers, and visited the depository of ancient manuscripts -- Matenadarane.

We are happy, 'Ali Musa Sha'iri, leader of the delegation, said, to have visited the friendly country which stands in the vanguard of the planet's progressive forces struggling for freedom and social progress.

IVANOVSKIY MEETS ALGERIAN PREMIER, HEADS HOME

PM071352 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Dec 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Algiers, 5 Dec -- A. Brahimi, prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, has received Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, who is here on an official visit.

V.N. Taratuta, USSR ambassador to Algeria, participated in the talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, who has been on an official visit to Algeria, returned to Moscow 5 December.

Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy was met at the airport by Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, and by other generals and officers.

The welcoming party included Major (Salakh Bashir), military attache at the Algerian Embassy in the USSR.

ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS CONCLUDES

LD082130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] In the town of Haifa the 20th Israeli Communist Party Congress has completed its work. Vilner, general secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, who spoke at the closing session, noted that the congress had convincingly demonstrated the ideological, political and organizational unity of the party. He pointed out that great attention had been devoted to the Palestinian and the all-Arab problems at the congress. It had again been confirmed that the Communist Party of Israel and the representatives of the fraternal communist parties which had been present at the forum support the right of Israel to independence and sovereignty. At the same time, Israeli Communists demand the right to self-determination for the Arab people of Palestine and the creation of their own sovereign state beside Israel.

ISRAELI MANEUVERS AIM AT THREATENING JORDAN

LD071524 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Commentary by Political Observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Major military maneuvers have taken place in Israel, similar to those which preceded the invasion of Lebanon by the Israeli military in summer 1982. The present maneuvers were held just when U.S. Secretary of State [as heard] Richard Murphy was in Israel. Over to our political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov:

The Near East, one of the hottest spots in the world, has been takenoff the United States' list of current regional problems. Washington seems not to see Israel's banditry in Lebanon and in occupied Arab territory, nor its preparations for new adventures. Murphy, assistant to the Secretary of State, is promoting the well-worn U.S. model for a Near East settlement -- separate deals in the spirit of Camp David.

But a settlement of the key problem -- the Palestinians -- and the elimination of the consequences of Israeli aggression, remain outside the framework of this model. Washington and Tel Aviv are striving to settle the Near East crisis behind closed doors, with a view to establishing their hegemony in the Near East. They still count on achieving this by means of direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab countries. At present they are trying to involve Jordan in these negotiations, and to make appeasement-minded elements in the PLO accomplices in the latest separate deal.

However Amman is showing caution, and is in no hurry to get involved in the U.S.-Israeli game. Washington's and Tel Aviv's hopes that the so-called Amman Agreement between King Husayn and 'Arafat would lay the ground for a new separate deal were not borne out. The Reagan Administration then postponed implementation of its offer to supply Jordan with modern weapons. The White House stated plainly that this question will be reconsidered only if Jordan enters into direct talks with Israel by 1 March next year.

Growing disquiet is being evoked in Washington and Tel Aviv by the process of normalization of relations between Jordan and Syria, which poses determined resistance to the U.S. plans. Organized opposition by Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank of the River Jordan and in the Gaza sector is constantly gaining strength. The Zionists are striving to crush this opposition with the aid of their iron fist, and at the same time they organize armed provocations against Lebanon and Syria.

In this way Israel and the United States, having failed to achieve implementation of their plans by means of separate deals, have again adopted the path of aggressive action against the Arab peoples.

VINOGRADOV SEES U.S., ISRAELI ANTI-LIBYAN ACTS

PM061915 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Commentary": "No Coincidence"]

[Text] For some days southern regions of Israel were an arena of "fierce fighting." Units and formations of all branches of Israel's armed forces, as well as reservists, took part in maneuvers which Tel Aviv radio itself described as "some of the biggest in the country's history." Several tens of thousands of officers and men, hundreds of tanks and combat aircraft, and other military hardware, in the course of these "militarist games," rehearsed "a number of operational-tactical tasks," as was announced. In this connection attention is drawn to the fact that this large-scale militarist demonstration organized by Tel Aviv coincided with the exacerbation of tension on the Egyptain-Libyan border, and especially with a sharp activation in Washington's anti-Libyan campaign.

As already reported, the United States, on the pretext of the incident over the seizure of the Egyptian passenger airliner, has embarked on an open show of military force in the Eastern Mediterranean, off Libya's coast. As JANA reports, the Pentagon has markedly increased American naval forces deployed in that part of the Mediterranean, bringing up aircraft carriers, warships, and landing-craft. In the Gulf of Sidra, near Libya's shores, ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet launched provocative exercises, while American combat aircraft have stepped up the frequency of flights along Libya's coast. At the same time all American troops in the Near East have been placed on heightened combat readiness. Moreover a detachment of U.S. Navy ships has arrived in the Israeli port of Haifa, with 4,500 Marines on board. And now the Israeli Army has held large-scale maneuvers.

Stressing the dangerous coincidence in the timing of the militarist preparations of Washington and Tel Aviv in the region, people in Arab capitals point out that it is a question of components of a single sinister plan elaborated by the United States and Israel -- the "strategic alliance" partners. It must be recalled that a similar concentration of American military might off the coast of Lebanon resulted in the recent past in a bloody nightmare for that sovereign country. As for the Zionist aggressor, it is reported that in the course of the present maneuvers Israeli troops particularly carefully rehearsed, among other things, operations to make surprise strikes against "targets deep in other states' territory." That is why observers, recalling the recent piratical raid by Israeli aircraft on a suburb of Tunis, do not exclude the possibility of the Tel Aviv military carrying out, in coordination with the Pentagon, a similar agressive act against Libya, whose independent course has long caused fits of malice in both the "strategic allies."

But the designs of Washington and Tel Aviv are in vain. Libya's people are fully determined to rebuff any aggressive intrigues. Here they have the support of the other Arab peoples. Syria, which believes that encroachments by imperialist and reactionary circles on Libya's security are directed against all the Arab peoples, will, in the event of aggression against that country, as Syrian Vice President 'A.H. Khaddam stated in an interview for JANA, rise to the defense of the fraternal Libyan people.

FURTHER ON BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets With Shevardnadze

LD092129 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 9 TASS -- Talks opened here today between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and Olavo Setubal, foreign minister of the Federative Republic of Brazil, now on an official visit in the Soviet Union.

The two ministers discussed in a constructive spirit urgent international problems. They stated that the Soviet Union and Brazil hold identical or close views on a number of key issues of international relations, stand for taking urgent measures to strengthen peace, enhance international security and banish the war danger.

During the talks, the sides expressed their concern over dangerous tensions in the world and the ongoing arms race. The ministers stressed the need for practical actions which would contribute towards the amelioration of the international situation.

The Soviet side pointed out that the meeting between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Geneva creates opportunities for a constructive quest of ways to normalize Soviet-U.S. relations, the situation in the world as a whole and pass over to real disarmament. It is important that the accords reached be realized. For its part, the Soviet Union is prepared for this. The Soviet side also emphasized the need to step up the efforts by all states, which aim to avert a nuclear war, buttress world peace and curb the arms race.

The sides expressed worry about the existence of hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world and declared for reaching the settlement through peaceful means, on the basis of commitment to the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of states and full respect for the right of the peoples to an independent way of development.

The Soviet side called particular attention to the dangerous situation in Central America, first and foremost, around Nicaragua. It confirmed the Soviet Union's principled line in favour of a peaceful political settlement in the region, in support of constructive efforts which are pursued in this direction.

On the same day, Eduard Shevardnadze gave a luncheon in honour of Olavo Setubal, during which the ministers exchanged speeches.

Luncheon Speeches

LD092348 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Eduard Shevardnadze has given a luncheon in honor of Olavo Setubal. Speeches were exchanged. Any sensible person is aware, Eduard Shevardnadze said, that if an arms race were not prevented in space, strike weapons as destructive as nuclear arms would be deployed there. He described the Geneva summit as a necessary and useful meeting. Eduard Shevardnadze regarded as quite important the understanding reached in Geneva that nuclear war must never be started, and that there can be no winners in it. He also spoke highly of the acknowledgement by the sides of the importance of everything any war between them, and the point that they will not seek military superiority.

The confirmation at the summit that the Soviet-American understanding on the subject and goals of talks on nuclear and space weapons is of principle significance. All peace-loving nations should speak up against the threat before the situation has become irreversible, Eduard Shevardnadze said.

The Soviet minister further noted the growth role of Latin American states in international affairs. He said these had been the first in the world to create a nuclear-free zone on their continent and sign an appropriate agreement. The Soviet Union, as a country which has joined this agreement, supports such aspirations of Latin American countries and calls for the non-nuclear status of the zone to be fully observed. We also support their desire to prevent the militarization of the southern Atlantic, and turn it into a zone of peace and cooperation, said Eduard Shevardnadze.

He called attention to the great danger posed by the conflict in various parts of the world. The situation in Central America was cause for concern. We believe the way to solving the region's problems might be a political settlement free of outside interference, ensuring full respect for the legitimate interests and sovereignty of states of the region, said Eduard Shevardnadze. He called for a broad international discussion on questions of establishing truly equal international economic relations and a new international economic order. These should include [words indistinct].

In his speech, Olavo Setubal said the world community had greeted the Soviet-American statement on the results of the Geneva summit with a feeling of hope and relief. The minister said Brazil reaffirmed its condemnation of the arms race, and strongly supported talks that would lead to nuclear disarmament. It was with much interest and optimism, he continued, that we heard that the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Mikhail Gorbachev, say at his news conference in Geneva that all states, industrial, capitalist, socialist, and developing alike, had social, economic, and ecological problems which should be resolved on the basis of cooperation.

Olavo Setubal noted that his visit was the first visit by a Brazilian foreign minister to the Soviet Union. He expressed the hope that the Moscow meetings and the bilateral discussions [words indistinct] (?the state of) Brazilian-Soviet cooperation and at the same time offer new opportunities. We were unanimous, he said, in exercising the link between disarmament and economic and social development, a concept vital for the developing nations.

On the same day, the Soviet Union and Brazil signed an agreement in Moscow on economic and technical cooperation.

Confers With Gromyko

LD101047 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 10 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko received in the Kremlin today foreign minister of the Federative Republic of Brazil Olavo Setubal.

The Brazilian foreign minister arrived in the Soviet Union on Sunday for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Signs Cooperation Agreement

LD100218 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] In Moscow, the USSR and Brazil have signed their first intergovernmental agreement on economic and technical cooperation. The accord covers power engineering, chemistry, mining, and the pharmaceutical industry. The USSR expressed a readiness to take part in planning enterprises and building and equipping them and transfering production technology. One of the signatories, Brazil's Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal told our reporter that the agreement will contribute to speeding up his country's industrialization and promoting its relations with the USSR in other fields.

OAS SESSION ASSAILS HEMISPHERIC INTERFERENCE

OW080348 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Aleksandr Serikov commentary from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] An extraordinary session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) has been held in Cartagena, Colombia. Here is our commentary:

[Serikov] Hello, comrades. The envoys of 33 OAS countries met over 3 days in an effort to find a solution to the region's most vital problems. These are primarily the problems of foreign debt, amounting to more than $360 billion, as well as the explosive situation in Central America.

The meeting in Cartagena, however, was to a great extent futile. Many questions remained unresolved, which undoubtedly served the interests of violent OAS critics who support the liquidation of this organization. Nevertheless, despite the meeting's lack of results, a blow was dealt to opponents of Latin American unity.

A desire for Latin American solidarity in the face of the United States political and economic diktat was expressed in a number of speeches at the session. For example, Cartagena participants were unanimous in their view that every country has the right to choose its political, economic, and social system on the basis of the its internal interests without outside interference.

The OAS Permament Council and secretary general have now given greater powers. If previously they were mainly involved in administrative and organizational questions, now, after the Cartagena session, their mission has become more significant. I will quote part of the session's document: They are responsible for overseeing the maintenance of relations of friendship between OAS member states and to assist the peaceful solution of differences arising between them.

Well, the future will show how effective the results of these new OAS functions will be, but already the evident strengthening unity of these countries against outside interference raises hopes for certain success.

NOTICE

USSR National Affairs sections of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT will be published in a daily supplement beginning Wednesday, 11 December 1985 until further notice. Consumers will receive in this separate volume the following sections normally carried in the regular issues of the DAILY REPORT:

Political & Social Developments (R)

Economic Developments (S)

Agricultural Affairs (T)

Scientific Affairs (U)

Military Developments (V)

HUMAN RIGHTS NEWS CONFERENCE REPORTED

Sukharev on Human Rights

LD090838 Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 9 TASS -- The Soviet Union and the other socialist states are consistently advocating effective and comprehensive cooperation in the field of human rights and freedoms in strict compliance with the principles of the United Nations Charter, Aleksandr Sukharev, president of the Soviet Lawyers' Association, said here today at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists on "Real Socialism: Democracy, Human Rights, International Cooperation".

We are proud, Sukharev continued, that the USSR not only is a party to all the major international human rights accords but initiated the adoption of many of them, including the declaration on the granting of independence of the colonial countries and peoples and the formalization in international convenants of the right of nations to self-determination, basic socio-economic rights and a number of other basic provisions. Moreover, our country has included in its constitution all the ten principles of the Helsinki Final Act, thus, making them supreme legal priority.

At the same time, it was noted at the press conference, the problem of ensuring human rights today cannot be considered out of the context of international security and observance of the lawful and essential rights of the peoples on the basis of strict respect for their sovereignty.

The ensuring of the right to peace -- which means the right to the preservation of the very existence of the human race in the age of nuclear confrontation -- has become a priority on a worldwide scale... The Soviet-American summit in Geneva broke the ground by initiating a positive dialogue, which can become the starting point for a turn from confrontation, from the senseless and dangerous arms race to fruitful co-operation. It is the duty of the world public not to miss this chance, to do everything possible for the mutual understanding and rapprochement of the peoples, and to ensure a life of peace for the present and succeeding generations. Speakers at the press conference included Samuil Zivs, vice-chairman of the Lawyers Association, Metropolitan Filaret, and others.

Human Rights in USSR, West

LD091127 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 9 TASS -- The Soviet Union and the other socialist states are consistently advocating effective, all-round cooperation in the field of human rights and freedoms in strict conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter, said Aleksandr Sukharev, president of the Soviet Lawyers' Association. He was addressing a press conference here today for Soviet and foreign newsmen on the subject "Real Socialism: Democracy, Human Rights, International Cooperation".

It has become a tradition in our country to mark the Human Rights Day annually, he said. At the sources of this tradition is not only a tribute of respect to the U.N. general declaration, which was adopted after the routing of fascism, it is rooted in the very nature of the social system, in the history-making mission of socialism.

It is precisely on the USSR's insistence, Sukharev recalled, that an amendment has been made to Article 1 of the draft U.N. Charter, which set to the U.N. the aim of carrying out cooperation in encouraging and developing respect for the human rights and basic freedoms for all, irrespective of race, sex, language and religion.

We are proud, Sukharev continued, that the USSR not only is a party to all the major international agreements on human rights, but initiated the adoption of many of them, including the declaration on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples, and the sealing in the international covenents of the right of nations to self-determination, basic socio-economic rights and a number of other provisions of principle. Moreover, our country has included into its constitution all the ten principles of the Helsinki Final Act, thus lending them the force of the highest legislative priority.

The question of human rights is one of the key issues in the historical competition of the two systems -- socialism and capitalism, Sukharev stressed. It is precisely the degree to which the personality is developed and enjoys full rights that is a yardstick to measure to what degree the material, socio-economic and political conditions of life in some or other society serve the aim of freely and comprehensively opening up and realising the creative potentialities and gifts of every man.

Even today, in conditions of developed socialism, we do not consider this process completed. On the contrary, the draft new edition of the Program of the CPSU, which is currently being discussed across the country, gives a prominent place to questions of upgrading socialist democracy and strengthening the legal and material guarantees of the Soviet citizens' rights and freedoms. But what has already become the Soviet people's way of life is a striking confirmation of the historical rightness of the ideas and practices of socialism and of their indubitable superiority over the Western democracies.

Sukharev mentioned as an example the right to work proclaimed in the USSR as the main condition of not only economic but also political human rights. This right is guaranteed by the Constitution of the USSR and ensured by the planned development of the national economy: The word "unemployment" itself has long dropped out of common use in the country as the last labor exchange here was closed down as no longer necessary way back in 1930.

In the developed capitalist countries at the same time there are more than 30 million jobless people even at a time of a certain upswing in their economies.

It turns out in fact that the democracy of "free-enterprise society" ends at the factory gate. This is why we are deeply convinced, Sukharev said, that a society, a state denying its citizens the possibility to earn a living with their own work and thereby dooming millions of them to humiliating existence can be regarded as neither free nor democratic.

The rights to rest, health protection, education, housing and social security in this country are also universal and real. Suffice it to say that this year spending on social funds, amounted to 57 billion roubles, which is 2.5 times more money than spent on defense.

Speaking of how the right to housing is implemented in practice in the Soviet Union, Sukharev said that last year alone some two million new flats were handed over to the population. As far as rent in the USSR is concerned, it has remained unchanged since 1928 and does not exceed today three percent of an average family's budget.

At the same time Sukharev called attention to the acute housing crisis in the capitalist world. With apartment houses and whole residential blocks there standing empty, hundreds of thousands of people there have to live in slums and many do not have a roof overhead altogether. Sukharev said one of the causes behind this situation is cuts in spending on social needs and exorbitant rent. In the United States, for instance, rent comes to 26 percent, in West Germany to 25 percent and in Japan to 40 to 60 percent of one's wage.

Sukharev stressed that the Soviet citizen's social and economic rights are harmoniously combined with the creation of favorable conditions for the realization of what is among the Soviet people's most important rights, namely the right to take part in running the affairs of the state and society. He recalled that the 1,500 members of the current USSR Supreme Soviet include 527 workers and 247 peasants, who thus make up the absolute majority in the country's supreme body of state authority.

The principle of equal pay for equal work of men and women is consistently implemented in the USSR. True, this principle has been proclaimed in the laws of a number of countries of the capitalist world, but, in practice, it is not observed in many instances. As a result, according to the statistics of the International Labour Organization, the pay of women as compared with the pay of men for similar work is: In the USA -- 66 per cent, in Britain -- 68.8, in France -- 78.1, in the FRG -- 73.1 and in Japan -- only 43.4 per cent. Women are, as a rule, the last to be employed and the first to be sacked.

No lesser significance is attached to ensuring other political and civil rights of Soviet people. This is above all the ensuring of the constitutional principle of equality of citizens of the USSR in all fields of economic, political and cultural life, their equality to law and justice irrespective of their background, social and property status, race and nationality, sex, education, language, attitude to religion, the kind and character of occupation, the place of residence.

This is full equality of women and men, which was sealed legislatively from the very first days of the Soviet state's existence. In our country, women make 59 per cent of specialists of higher and secondary education employed in the economy. In public health services they account for 85 per cent of all employed in that field (there are twenty times as many women physicians in the USSR as in the USA). Every third Soviet engineer is a woman, while women account for only 1.3 percent of engineers in the USA, and 1.2 per cent in Britain.

The USSR and the other socialist countries, Sukharev said in conclusion, consistently come out for effective international cooperation in the field of human rights. It is necessary only that this problem should be delivered from hypocrisy and speculation, from the attempts at interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. We are for approaching problems of this kind in a positive and humanitarian spirit, with full respect for the sovereign rights of states.

Today it is impossible to view the problem of ensuring human rights in isolation from international security, from the observance of the legitimate and vital rights of peoples on the basis of strict respect for their sovereignty.

Ensuring the right to peace, and in conditions of a nuclear confrontation, this implies the right to preserving the very existence of humankind has assumed paramount significance on the scale of the world. As a result of the Soviet-American summit talks in Geneva, an important start has been made for a positive dialogue, which may become a starting point for a turn from confrontation, senseless and dangerous weapons race to fruitful cooperation. It is the duty of world public not to miss that chance, make everything possible for ensuring mutual understanding and bringing the peoples closer, ensuring peaceful life for the present and coming generations.

Participants on Human Rights

LD091357 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 9 TASS -- The problem of ensuring human rights today cannot be considered out of the context of international security and respect for the lawful essential rights of the peoples on the basis of strict observance of their sovereignty. This was pointed out at a press conference on "Real Socialism: Democracy, Human Rights, International Cooperation," given in the Soviet capital today. The Soviet public welcomes the results of the meeting, which paved the way to mutual understanding and cooperation, Professor Fedor Burlatskiy said. We are also heartened by the agreement signed in Geneva on cooperation in the humanitarian field. Burlatskiy recalled that more than 90 bilateral agreements had been concluded by the USSR and the USA since the final Helsinki documents had been signed.

Regrettably, these relations slumped after 1979 and cultural exchanges became a "one-way street." During the past 10 years the USSR increased the import of books by Western authors two- to three-fold while in the West that indicator has been "frozen." It is our profound conviction that the political term "freeze" is inapplicable in humanitarian affairs. Its purpose is to put an end to the arms race and to avert nuclear catastrophe on earth.

Fedor Burlatskiy pointed out that, pursuing the goals of its charter, the United Nations drew up and approved about 20 international legal acts on human rights. Today the number of states participating in the international human rights covenants already exceeds the number of states which voted for the declaration thirty seven years ago. The number of participants in other international agreements, which elaborate on individual stipulations of the declaration, keeps growing. There among those agreements a convention on the political rights of women, an international convention on the abolition of all forms of racial discrimination, and an international convention on the prevention of the crime of apartheid and punishment for it.

Exposing the false allegations of Western propaganda about the "Russification" of union republics in the USSR, Tajik scholar Rashid Ulmasov said: "These reproaches are goundless. Here are some facts.

As many as 48 people acquired written languages only in the Soviet period. Tuition is provided in national languages in all the 15 union republics, while Russian has become 'the golden gateway of nation-to-nation intercourse' for the population of the USSR."

It was stressed at the press conference that the USSR consistently enforced one of the basic democratic principles of legal practice: No one can be found guilty of a crime or subjected to criminal punishment unless he or she was sentenced by a court of law in accordance with law. Soviet law only prosecutes and punishes people who embark on criminal actions. Thoughts and views, however corrupt, are not a legal matter.

Samuil Zivs, president of the Soviet Lawyers' Association, said, answering the question of an American correspondent about the legal basis of Andrey Sakharov's position, that his stay in the city of Gorkiy has nothing to do with the notion of "exile". He lives in a big industrial centre, where other Soviet scientists are engaged in research work. He is an academician and works at the Lebedev Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and his articles are regularly published in scientific journals.

It was stressed at the conference, at the same time, that in his statement Andrey Sakharov repeatedly called for war and encouraged confrontation between the USSR and the USA. But even in the USA such activity is punishable by law.

Speaking about the freedom of conscience and religion in the USSR, Metropolitian Filaret of the Russian Orthodox Church, pointed out with satisfaction that on the eve of the 1000th jubilee of the christening of Russia, the Soviet Government had, at the request of Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and the whole of Russia, turned over the ancient Danikov Monastery of the 13th century in downtown Moscow for setting up their an official residence of the patriarch and synod and organising the administrative centre of the Russian Orthodox church.

Newsmen were told that there are more than 20,000 functioning Orthodox churches, Catholic churches, synagogues, Lutheranchurches, old belief churches, mosques, Buddhist datsans, prayer houses in the USSR. The country has nearly 20 monasteries and nunneries, 18 secondary and higher educational establishments training priests.

The international contacts of the churches can also be in a certain measure rated among the efforts to develop humanitarian relations between the peoples of the USSR and the USA, Filaret stressed. He recalled that already six years ago Soviet and American clergymen adopted a joint statement entitled "opt for life". Filaret recalled the dictum from the holy writ: "I offered that you and your posterity should live." Pursuing that sacred aim, the churches of the two countries have raised their voice in that human posterity should live as long and as good as possible and transfer the earth.

SAKHAROV SAID TO LOOK WELL IN NEW VIDEO

AU091219 Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Bonn, Dec 9 (AFP) -- Soviet dissident physicist Andrey Sakharov is shown apparently in good health and talking on the telephone to his children in the United States in another video obtained by the West German daily BILD.

But in the United States, Yelena Bonner, Mr Sakharov's wife, was said to be "very angry" after yesterday seeing "falsifidd" video clips of her husband eating at a time when he was on hunger strike.

Mrs. Bonner is in the United States for possible heart treatment, but has been warned by the Kremlin not to speak to journalists on pain of not being allowed to return to the Soviet Union and her husband in internal exile.

BILD, in tomorrow's edition, said in the latest 23-minute video, shot secretly, the Soviet authorities want Mr Sakharov to appear healthy and he discusses the U.S. space-based missile shield known as "star wars."

"Sakharov gives the impression of being in fine shape, his movements are easy and fluid," the paper said.

Meanwhile in Moscow, Soviet officials today gave a reassuring description of living conditions for Mr Sakharov in the closed city of Gorkiy, where he was banished in 1980 for his human rights activities.

At a Human Rights Day press conference, the vice-president of the association of Soviet lawyers, Samuil Zivs, said the authorities had "no worries" about Mr Sakharov's health.

Soviet legislation had been "strictly respected" in Mr Sakharov's case, he said. He had been "neither exiled, nor banished, nor deported," according to Mr Zivs.

Mr Sakharov, who used to live in Moscow, has been confined without trial since January 1980 to Gorkiy, 400 kms (240 miles) east of the capital.

He was in Gorkiy under an "individual act" from the Supreme Soviet (parliament), Mr Zivs said, but would not tell Western journalists which document detailed the act.

Mr Zivs repeated the official line that Mr Sakharov had been confined to the city which is closed to foreigners because he knew state secrets from his work as nuclear physicist.

The association's president Alexander Sukharev said the Soviet Union had shown clemency to the dissident.

Although Mrs Bonner was not mentioned, the press conference was seen, along with reassurances about Mr Sakharov's health published by the official news agency TASS on saturday, as countering fears expressed by Mrs Bonner and her family in recent days.

In Bonn, BILD said Mrs Bonner is also featured in the latest film. She is seen going to a visa office to ask for an exit visa and telling a clerk that she has problems escaping from the attentions of Western journalists.

She is also heard saying about her husband's health: "I am happy there is no reason to worry."

Mr Sakharov is seen telling the director of a hospital: "We are a continental power surrounded on all sides by the Americans. So we must have the arms to counter them. But it is possible to find a compromise."

INDIAN OFFICIAL APPROVES CLERGY TRAINING

LD091341 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Vilnius, December 6 TASS -- Rev. Thomas Kunnunkul, a Roman Catholic priest and director of the Indian Government Department of General Educational Schools, completed his three-day visit to Soviet Lithuania (a union republic in the Baltic region) as a guest of the republican Society for Friendship and Cultural Contacts with Foreign Countries. He made special emphasis on getting acquainted with the religious life in Lithuania, visiting churches, attending masses and having meetings and conversations with Roman Catholic clergymen and members of the congregation.

"I have seen for myself that some Western mass media groundlessly allege that there are no possibilities for training clergymen in the U.S.S.R.," Thomas Kunnunkul told a TASS correspondent in an interview.

The guest from India visited Kaunas where he paid a call on the local seminary. Accompanied by the rector of the seminary, Professor of Theology Viktoras Butkus, he attended classes and inspected the students' living quarters and other premises.

"There are adequate conditions and facilities for educting clergymen in Lithuania," Thomas Kunnunkul said. "The Kaunas seminary has a highly qualified staff of instructors and the necessary religious literature all of which contributes to the teaching process and the training of future priests."

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES ARREST OF MORE CLERGY

LD071705 Vatican City International Service in German 1500 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Vilnius: Kinstantin Kharchev, chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, announced to the bishops of Lithuania the arrest of more priests. The introduction of Polish conditions in Lithuania was to be prevented in this way. At the same time, Kharchev called on the spiritual leaders to act against so-called extremist priests.

RUSSIFICATION IN UKRAINIAN SCHOOLS DENIED

LD042133 Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2200 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Viktor Kyrychenko commentary]

[Text] A new school has opened its doors in the village Siltse, Trans-Carpathian Oblast. In all, 20 new schools were built in the oblast this year.

Are you aware, esteemed listeners, why new schools are being built in the Ukraine? You will obviously say, what a funny question. Of course, for children to acquire knowledge. Precisely.

But the nationalist UKRAINSKYY HOLOS [published in Winnipeg, Canada] sneers at us poor naive people. It turns out that schools are being built and used with an evil aim -- to separate Ukrainian children from their native tongue. You still don't understand? For example, in Sambor, Lvov Oblast, there is only a single school in use, complains the nationalist publication, and instruction in it is conducted in Russian.

Russification -- tears are almost rolling down out of the pity for poor Ukrainian children.

But I and many of you know that Sambor is a big town. Why is it that there is only one school, whereas even in a village you can see several? Recently I visited the town and went around counting schools. One, two, three -- my final count was 12. I hope I didn't miss any. You did, I was told at the Gorispolkom. There are 14 schools in Sambor, including two professional-technical schools. Instruction in Russian? Yes, it is conducted in Russian, but only in one of the schools. In the other 13 the language of instruction is Ukrainian.

So, the language question has been cleared up. But as to arithmetic, certain contributors to the little respected paper are completely ignorant.

VOLKOGONOV ON 'SOURCE OF WAR IN OUR TIME'

OW280541 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2255 GMT 23 Nov 85

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; "For the Agitator's Notebook," talk by Lt Gen Professor D.A. Volkogonov, Ph.D.]

[Text] We are continuing our talk on the draft new edition of the party program. Last time we said that considerable space in the party program is devoted to strictly military questions, and one of these is related to the source of war in our time.

If we look back at history, we will be convinced that there have been few years of peace throughout it. Some historians even maintain that there have been no more than 300 years of peace when the flame of war has not flared. The 20th century is no exception; two world wars, and nearly 100 local wars and conflicts, all of them provoked by imperialism.

The draft party program stresses that imperialism is the main source of war in our time. It is true that bourgeois ideologists are accustomed to insisting and attempt to insist that supposedly the reasons for war are found in the psychological aggressiveness of people and in the consequences of scientific and technical progress. They particularly speculate much on the legend of the so-called Soviet military threat.

However the classics of Marxism-Leninism proved long ago that the profound economic cause of war in the age of imperialism is the pursuit of profits and superprofits -- and Karl Marx once said most succinctly that there is no crime imperialism will not commit in its desire to achieve superprofits.

The draft new edition of the party program emphasizes that today imperialism's greatest crime against mankind is the race it has initiated for nuclear and other arms. The driving mechanism of this race is the military-industrial complex. This military-industrial complex is a peculiar symbiosis, synthesis, or distinctive alloy of the monopolies serving the cause of war, the generals and imperialist militarists, the state bureaucracy, and the militarized sciences.

In essence, the genius of man's intelligence, the achievements of scientific and technical progress, are all being used to create a war machine to help political aims to be achieved, unjust political aims. Now the widely advertized program of cosmic "star wars" in particular, the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," is essentially one of the methods for the monopolies to gain maximum profits.

This is not just a way and means for achieving unilateral military advantages, for which the Pentagon and Washington hope, but a way to make an enormous notch for the future for future U.S. administrations, so that the fantastic financial military budget can be devoured by large monopolies.

We know that quite recently this budget, the U.S. defense budget for next year, was adopted to the tune of more than $300 billion. In essence it can be likened to an enormous spire rising above the flat plain of other social programs. Some scientists even consider roughly half of this sum as sufficient to turn the Sahara, the largest desert on our planet, into a flowering oasis. Many diseases, hunger, and illiteracy in developing countries could be eliminated simply by decreasing or liquidating a considerable part of this gigantic and fantastic military budget. However imperialism is doing everything so that with the help of newer and newer injections into the military industries, the danger and risk of a frightful war can be increased.

The draft program says directly that the alliance of death's manufacturers and the state bureaucracy is the source of a growing war threat. We understand perfectly well that whether or not there will be war does not depend only on imperialism. The draft document notes that a powerful potential for peace exists. This potential for peace includes the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, their economic and military might, the forces of the developing countries that have no need for war, and finally, the democratic public movements.

Now if we speak about the defense potential of the Soviet state, about our country's ability to maintain a strategic parity at a level that will give a potential adversary no chance to achieve victory, it is that enormous restraining force which prevents the possibility of a new war. And this, these tenets, are revealed in the draft of the new edition of the party program.

On Military-Strategic Parity

OW041355 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2255 GMT 30 Nov 85

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; "For the Agitator's Notebook" talk by Lt Gen Professor D.A. Volkogonov, doctor of philosophical sciences]

[Text] We are continuing our talk on military questions in the draft party program. Today our talk will be deovted to military-strategic parity, about which the draft new edition of the party program says that achievement of this parity between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO was a historic achievement of the Soviet people.

Establishment of this parity, in other words, equality and balance, the approximate equality of strategic opportunities on both sides, enabled the achievement of very important objectives. First of all, it gave the socialist community security, and secondly it denied the hopes of the capitalist world and the aggressive circles of the capitalist world for victory in a nuclear war.

At the same time, the bourgeois propaganda organs, politicians, and their entire psychological war machine have not stopped talking about some supposed advantage and superiority of the Soviet Union in strategic nuclear forces. Let us take a look at some pages of history.

The United States was the first to create a nuclear bomb. They not only created it, but in 1945 they used it against peaceful citizens. The whole world knows about this. In 1945 we proposed that nuclear weapons be banned forever. If this proposal of ours had been accepted -- at the time nothing threatened the United States -- possibly the world today could have been different. The United States responded negatively. We were forced, and I stress forced, to create our own nuclear bomb.

In the middle of the 50's, the United States created the intercontinental strategic bomber. After a few years we were forced to create our own. Also in the middle of the 50's the United States created an atomic submarine which became a nuclear arms carrier. At the end of the 50's we were forced to create our own atomic submarines.

At the end of the 60's, the United States created separating warheads to arm their missiles. After several years, in the middle of the 70's, we also created separating warheads. This list could be continued, but it reflects a trend. The United States always acted as the instigators of the arms race. The stimulus for and generator of the arms race was and remains overseas. We know its address precisely, it is the Pentagon, the hill of power in Washington.

Through the efforts of the Soviet people -- and the party program notes this -- we achieved parity, approximate equality. In fact, as of today the Soviet Union possesses approximately 2,500 nuclear carrier missiles while the U.S. has 2,200 nuclear carriers -- this is also approximate, they say, give or take a few. But the U.S. has more warheads.

In other words, today an approximate equality or parity exists. In order to make the world safer, the Soviet Union is known to be ready to decrease by 50 percent the number of strategic carriers reaching each side, and this was reaffirmed at the Geneva talks between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the U.S. President. This would permit even greater equality to be achieved. As a result of such a reduction, each side would have 6,000 warheads. The world would become safer. However, so far no practical steps by the U.S. side, and I stress practical steps, have ensued.

It should be said that achievement of strategic parity as a historic achievement of the Soviet people is assessed by the U.S. side as some kind of imbalance, as some kind of violation of the equilibrium existing in the world. They are not prepared to simply live under conditions of equality and identical security, and to achieve unilateral military advantages they dragged out the notorious Strategic Defense Initiative, the so-called "star wars" concept. Its essence after all, and everybody knows this, lies in denying us the ability, by creating a space system, of carrying out a retaliatory strike in case of a nuclear war and making their first disarming nuclear strike unpunishable. Of course, we can never accede to this. We cannot permit unilateral military advantages.

It was said directly at the Geneva talks that we cannot permit advantages either on earth or in space. And if worse comes to worse, if the voice of reason fails to prevail over the distorted political thinking, and the United States drags weapons into space, then we will find a response. It has always been so throughout history; the Soviet Union has always been capable of responding in a worthy manner to any dangerous challenge.

The draft program emphasizes that the party will continue to do everything necessary to maintain the Armed Forces at a level that would preclude the strategic superiority of imperialism.

TU DEPUTY CHAIRMAN EXAMINES CONSUMER GOODS ISSUES

PM031056 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Dec 85 p 2

[Abbreviated account of report delivered by AUCCTU Deputy Chairman A. P. Biryukova at 30 November trade union aktiv meeting in Moscow, under the general heading: "More Goods for the People"]

[Text] These days people in the country are actively discussing the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the amendments to the CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000, which were approved by the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum. The concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and achieving on this basis a qualitatively new state of Soviet society is the linchpin of these documents. Today the party is putting this concept to the people and is approaching its next congress with it.

M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out at the party Central Committee April (1985) Plenum that the Leninist party sees it as the loftiest purpose of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development to steadily enhance the people's well-being, to improve all aspects of the Soviet people's life, and to create favorable conditions for enhancing the personality.

This is the aim of the Comprehensive Program for Developing Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere in 1986-2000, approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. It provides for a substantial increase in the production of high-quality clothing and footwear and of modern cultural, domestic, and household goods and for the development of diverse kinds of services. It is the key task of trade unions to ensure the accelerated development of consumer goods production and the services sphere.

The AUCCTU has drawn up a draft plan of practical action defining the ways and forms of trade union participation in realizing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution and the comprehensive program. All trade union committees and councils and every trade union organization must determine their aims and tasks without delay, proceeding from this plan and with regard to the specific nature of the sector and the special features of the region, and establish jointly with soviet and economic organs the volumes, times, and persons responsible for fulfilling the planned measures.

The main objective now is to develop nationwide socialist competition, underpinned by the labor and political enthusiasm generated by the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress to give it in the very first year of the coming 5-year plan a militant urge to achieve high results and to ensure not only the fulfillment but also the considerable overfulfillment of the comprehensive program's targets.

The initiative, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, of the collective of the Volga passenger car production association, which has resolved to exceed the planned 5-year plan car production targets by 12,000 cars and the targets for production of cultural, domestic, and household goods by 70 percent and to meet in full the need for spare parts, must serve as a good example in this work. The collective asked for its proposals to be included in the 5-year plan. We must ensure that every enterprise displays a similar concrete and businesslike approach to drawing up counterplans and stepped-up pledges.

The bulk of consumer goods are produced in light industry. The tasks of the sector's trade union organizations in fulfilling the comprehensive program were discussed recently at a plenum of the sector trade union Central Committee. There was a principled discussion of what prevents the sector's enterprises and organizations from successfully fulfilling the prescribed plans and adopted pledges.

The participants in the trade union Central Committee plenum pointed out that there is still a lot of manual labor in many enterprises. Production modernization and retooling are being carried out extremely slowly, and machine builders bear a large share of the blame for this. In the current 5-year plan the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances supplied only 5.4 percent of the equipment for complete garment flowlines out of the almost 5,000 units planned. Production capacities and social and consumer projects are being constructed and commissioned unsatisfactorily. During the [first] 9 months [of this year], the construction and installation work plan was not fulfilled in the RSFSR or the Ukrainian, Uzbek, Turkmen, and Kazakh union republics.

In this connection we have a right to make serious complaints, together with the Textile and Light Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee and the trade union councils of the said republics, against the construction ministries and, particularly, the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee, which since 1981 has been the patron of very important light industry projects but, to judge from the results, has been doing this in a formalistic way.

The comprehensive program emphasizes that consumer goods production must be organized at all enterprises, regardless of their departmental jurisdiction. There is a lot of unrealized potential here. For example, 20 percent of the enterprises in the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and one-third in the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy are not engaged in producing such goods. In the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, just one section produces them.

Jointly with economic organs and sector trade union committees, trade union councils must direct the working people's creative activeness toward fulfilling the targets set by the comprehensive program for the republic, kray, or oblast; with soviet ispolkoms they must prepare and submit proposals to the appropriate USSR and union republic ministries and departments on organizing the production of goods at enterprises which do not produce them or which produce them in insignificant quantities and also on developing folk arts and crafts with regard to extending the labor of home workers and involving pensioners in work.

The party has centered its economic policy on enhancing the quality and technical standard of output in every possible way. It must be admitted that we have associations and enterprises whose economic leaders, and also trade union organizations, have grown accustomed to producing low-quality goods and have ceased to value the sector and factory trademark. The output of Kiev motorcycle plant is distinguished by extremely low quality, for example. However, the trade union committee and the management are working only formally to improve the quality of products. Competition for the title "Excellent Quality Worker" and "High-Quality Team" has been announced at the plant, but its terms have not been worked out.

Quality and quality again! This is how the party's Central Committee poses the question today. Hence the mobilization of labor collectives to produce goods only with high consumer properties, which are in increased demand among different groups of the population and which meet modern aesthetic and technical requirements, is becoming the paramount, urgent task.

It is necessary to investigate in depth and define specific measures to remove the causes of the production of substandard output by individual enterprises, to establish strict control over their fulfillment, and to increase demands on economic leaders for unconditional observance of technological and labor discipline and standards in the production of consumer goods. Working people must be involved in resolving questions of improving quality; these questions must be submitted for discussion at meetings of labor collectives; an atmosphere of intolerance must be created around slipshod workers, and the competition for the title "Master -- Golden Hands" and "Excellent Quality Worker" and for the right to work with a personal stamp -- competition which has proved itself in progressive associations and enterprises -- must be developed widely.

Updating and expanding the range of goods is an acute problem on the agenda. On the average, only 6-8 percent of products are updated during the year. Central committees should take an active part in the work of ministries, production associations, and enterprises in defining the kinds of products to be taken out of production, in assimilating new ones, and in expanding the range of products accessible to families with different levels of affluence.

The role of the working people's technical creativity in creating new, competitive goods, particularly complex domestic equipment, and in improving its technical standard and quality must be enhanced, and rationalizers, inventors, and production innovators must be involved in this work. We cannot tolerate the fact that many organizations of scientific and technical societies [NTO's] and the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers [VOIR] display inertia and tackle trifling, particular questions. Yet the VOIR and NTO societies have more than 25 million members. This is a great force which can and must be used to the fullest. The setting up under the All-Union Council of NTO's, jointly with the VOIR Central Council, the USSR Ministry of Trade, and the Chamber of Commerce, of a center which would hold public competitions for the development of new goods, select products created by innovators, and make recommendations to enterprises to produce them could help to enhance the work efficiency of the scientific and technical public. Similar centers or expert commissions could be set up in the union republics, krays, and oblasts.

Trade unions and every trade union organization have to resolve complex and difficult tasks. They are inseparably linked with Soviet people's daily needs, aspirations, and interests. The success of the matter will be determined by the degree of initiative and activeness of trade union organs and by the level of executive discipline.

Comrade Biryukova pointed out the important role which the development of the services sphere plays in improving the Soviet people's life, in their spiritual and physical development, and in the rational use of free time.

The point in the comprehensive program which states that enterprises and organizations of all ministries and departments, regardless of their specialization and the nature of their basic activity, must be involved in rendering services to their workers and the population is a very important point.

As of 1986, ministries and departments are set plan targets for expanding paid services to the population which are rendered by those enterprises and organizations for which the rendering of such services is not their chief activity. The necessary financial, material, and technical resources are allocated for this, and it is permitted to use raw materials and supplies saved over and above the approved norms and production waste and to produce semifinished articles and semimanufactures from them.

The speaker drew the audience's attention to the need to improve consumer services for working people directly at enterprises. Today there is a consumer services department at only one in every seven enterprises. The prescribed targets for expanding the network of them are not being fulfilled everywhere.

Attaching great significance to creating a model production routine at the place of work, the AUCCTU Presidium considered it necessary to send a letter directly to enterprise, organization, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz trade union committees. A year passed. But not all devoted proper attention to realizing the AUCCTU's instructions. Thus, in Omsk Oblast, for example, the council, a number of trade union oblast committees, and many trade union committees did not take effective measures to fulfill the recommendations proposed in the AUCCTU letter and treated that work only formally. Practically nothing was done, either, to disseminate Dnepropetrovsk Oblast Trade Union Council's experience in creating a model production routine. The AUCCTU's recommendations are being fulfilled no better at many enterprises of the Ministries of Electrical Equipment Industry, Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, in Kirov, Mogilev, Bukhara, and other oblasts.

It is necessary to enhance the demand and responsibility for the strict fulfillment of all the measures recommended in the letter, to involve workers and worker control in this work, and to hear reports by economic leaders of enterprises and consumer services at meetings of labor collectives and at sessions of trade union committees.

Trade union committees and councils must make every effort to ensure that already in the 12th 5-Year Plan all enterprises with up to 500 workers conclude contracts to provide external services for workers; where the number of workers exceeds 500, they would have a comprehensive reception center with a wide range of services arrived at on the basis of suggestions from workers and employees, while enterprises with more than 5,000 working people would find it possible in the near future to have a consumer services center.

The material and technical base of rural services is still weak. To strengthen it, it is necessary to open at least a comprehensive reception center in the central precinct of every kolkhoz and sovkhoz in the very near future. It is necessary to more widely involve kolkhoz and sovkhoz funds in constructing and equipping rural comprehensive reception centers and consumer service centers and to strive for the preferential development of the services sphere in rural localities.

The report pointed out that the standard of services for the population and the quality of the services rendered are still low, and the work regime of many service enterprises is inconvenient. Jointly with soviet organs, it is necessary to resolutely instill order in the work regime of consumer service enterprises, so that working people can obtain any service at a time convenient for them. This is the AUCCTU's insistent demand.

Participation in realizing the comprehensive program, Comrade Biryukova emphasized, is a serious test for trade union councils and committees and for every trade union organization. In order to pass this test it is necessary to resolutely restructure organizational work and improve all its forms and methods and, above all, through such a proven means of mobilizing the masses as socialist competition.

It is necessary to increase the search for efficient forms of organizing work and to ensure a profound link between competition and the resolution of priority directions in the development of consumer goods production and the services sphere.

The report emphasized that it is necessary to rely more on the trade union aktiv and on commissions for the production and quality of consumer goods. It has been 18 months since they were set up at all levels. And good experience of their work has been accumulated in a number of places. At the same time the consumer goods commissions at a number of enterprises have not developed their work and exist, figuratively speaking, only on paper. Trade union central committees and councils must galvanize the activity of these commissions and direct it toward monitoring the fulfillment of the comprehensive program's targets and working people's suggestions for improving the work of the services sphere and consumer goods production.

The speaker pointed to the need to further improve the systems of labor remuneration and bonuses for workers employed in producing consumer goods so as to make the size of remuneration and bonuses directly dependent on the quality of the goods produced, the completeness of their delivery, and their technical standard.

The draft plans for economic and social development for 1986 are now being discussed in enterprises and associations. Trade union committees must make every effort to ensure that they reflect working people's suggestions for developing consumer goods production and rendering services. Relying on the Law on Labor Collectives, it is necessary to try to ensure that ministries and departments approve the plans with regard to such suggestions, to include in collective contracts pledges to ensure the realization of these stepped-up plans, and to indicate precisely which kinds of goods are to be produced and how, and which services are to be rendered.

This also demands a different, more concrete approach to the conclusion of agreements between ministries and trade union central committees. This year these questions were only reflected in one agreement in every four. It is necessary to strive to include measures in them relating to the creation of specialized shops, sections, and production facilities to organize the series production of goods and subassemblies for them, to the development of consumer services on an industrial basis, and to the improvement of working and living conditions for the workers employed in these production facilities.

The comprehensive program also directly sets trade unions serious tasks. In particular, the AUCCTU Central Council for Tourism and Excursions is to ensure the further development of tourist and excursion services, increase their volume, improve their quality, and extend the forms and types of tourist and excursion services. Sanatorium, resort, and health-improving establishments have been set the task of increasing the volume of services 25-30 percent in 1990, and 130-150 percent in the year 2000. It is planned to substantially expand the network of sanatoriums for the treatment and rest of parents with children and to develop collective horticulture.

The comprehensive program devotes serious attention to enhancing the role of the services of cultural, sports, and physical cultural establishments in Soviet people's ideological, moral, and aesthetic education and in more fully satisfying their diverse spiritual needs: to improving the use of club establishments and sports facilities and to increasing in them the number of special-interest club associations, paid circles, and centers for the hire of implements, phonograph records, and tape cassettes; to expanding external forms of cultural services for collectives of rural enterprises; to introducing new kinds of services based on health-improving and sports and health-improving complexes operating on financially autonomous principles.

Active participation in realizing the comprehensive program's targets relating to the development of consumer goods production and paid services, the speaker emphasized, is a matter for every trade union organ and, primarily, for trade union councils. In their own oblast kray, or republic they are obliged to determine specific measures to realize the tasks stemming from the comprehensive program. What is required of trade union organs at all levels is businesslike efficiency, innovation, and the ability to rely on the experience and listen attentively to the opinion and suggestions of labor collectives and the trade union aktiv.

On behalf of the participants in the meeting the speaker assured the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that Soviet trade unions will vigorously and purposefully implement the party's policy, mobilize working people for shock work to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress, and make a worthy contribution to strengthening the motherland's economic might and enhancing the Soviet people's well-being.

BENEFITS OF FINANCIAL AUTONOMY HIGHLIGHTED

PM061140 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 November 1985 First Edition front-pagesa 1,400-word editorial entitled "An Education in Financial Autonomy." In the light of the plan to accelerate the transfer of enterprises and associations to full financial autonomy the editorial examines the financial autonomy experiment in Novosibirsk Oblast and its lessons. The editorial emphasizes that "the collective contract cannot exist and develop without financial autonomy" and describes the beneficial effects of a system where "everyone bears equal economic responsibility, irrespective of position and profession." The editorial makes the point that the work style of engineers and technologists has changed considerably: "Now they tend to be at machine tools and on the assembly line rather than in the office. The stream of paper has dried up. Production management has become quicker and more mobile, and the reward for commitment is a 20-30 percent increase in specialists' pay."

BRIEFS

EKIBASTUZ COAL BASIN PRODUCTION -- The billionth metric ton of coal since the exploitation of the Ekibastuz deposit began has been recovered. Every minute over 100 metric tons of coal are recovered at the Bogatyr openpit mine by the most economic methods. For this reason labor productivity is 12 times higher than the average indicator for the industry. New, highly-productive equipment is helping to develop coal recovery at a faster-than-normal pace here. For instance, a rotor excavator, which was made in the USSR, is producing up to 5,000 metric tons of coal per hour. By 1990, recovery of up to 97 million metric tons is expected. This is to be accomplished through the reconstruction of the enterprises in operation the Bogatyr and Severnyy openpit mines, and by bringing recovery at the Bogatyr openpit mine up to 60 million metric tons per annum with a changeover to an automated control system, and bringing the capacity of the Vostochnyy openpit mine up to 30 million metric tons by the end of the 5-year plan period. While recovery of the first 100 million metric tons took 11 years, the recovery of the last 100 million metric tons took just over 1 year. Such a pace of growth is unknown at any other coal basin in the USSR. [Video shows panoramic view of Bogatyr openpit mine, huge excavator in operation.] [Summary] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Dec 85 LD]

CROPS WINTERING 'FAVORABLY' IN MILDER WEATHER

PM061429 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Dec 85 p 3

[Report by agrometeorologist N. Orlov under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorology Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Cool weather persisted on the greater part of the USSR's European territory at the beginning of December. Then it became somewhat milder. Winter grain crops and perennial sown grasses are in a state of winter dormancy. The fields are covered with snow. In the Crimean Oblast, the extreme southern rayons of Zaporozhye, Donetsk, and Voroshilovgrad Oblasts, the North Caucasus, and the Lower Volga region, the vegetative stage of winter grain crops finished at the end of the past 10-day period.

In the Transcaucasus republics, average air temperatures were close to the perennial average during the 10-day period as a whole, and in western Georgia and Armenia they were 2-4 degrees above it. Little precipitation (less than 10mm) fell in most regions. Winter grain crops continued to grow for the greater part of the 10-day period.

In most farming regions of Siberia, in northeast Kazakhstan, and also in the Urals Oblast, average air temperatures were 1-3 degrees higher than the perennial average, and in places in Kemerovo and Novosibirsk Oblasts and Altay and Krasnoyarsk Krays they were 4-8 degrees above the perennial average.

On some nights minimum air temperatures were between minus 28 and minus 18 degrees on the greater part of Siberia's territory, the north of Tyumen, Omsk, Tomsk, and Novosibirsk Oblasts and the northeast of Krasnoyarsk Kray and Irkutsk Oblast they were between minus 38 and minus 29 degrees. In West Siberia winter grain crops were under snow cover which varied mainly between 11 and 25 cm in depth. And so, despite the hard frosts, their wintering proceeded favorably.

Recently it has become milder in the republics of Central Asia. In most places the vegetative stage of winter grain crops has ended here.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 3-7 DEC REPORTED

LD081004 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 3-7 Dec. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

3 December

Intensive technology and questions on the accelerated introduction of new strains of grain crops are the themes of a conference being held in Omsk today. This summer Omsk farmers grew wheat with intensive technology on half the Oblast's grain area. But not all strains bred for local conditions showed their best qualities. They reacted differently to the intensive methods of agriculture. Agrarian scientists and specialists in agriculture will discuss the unused reserves for increasing the production of grain and the prospects for work in the fields of Siberia in the 12th-5 year plan period. (0300)

4 December

A total of 20,000 metric tons of cotton in excess of pledge has been delivered in Tajikistan.

Altogether, 930,000 metric tons has been put in storage in the republic since the start of the harvest. Over a quarter of the harvest is comprised of fine-fiber varieties of cotton. (2330)

7 December

In the country as a whole 1.7 million metric tons more milk has been procured than by this time a year ago. In All-Union republics, the indices are higher than last year. The best results are now being achieved by animal husbandry workers of Belorussia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Moldavia. Without any justification, some oblasts -- Ryazan, Orel, Tula and Kursk -- have permitted milk yields to fall, as has also occurred in Kirovograd and Chernigov Oblasts in the Ukraine. (0200)

The expansion of areas sown with high-yielding varieties of spring grain crops will be provided for in the new season by specialists of the All-Union Institute of Selection and Genetics. They have completed the preparation of speeds for wheat, barley and peas. For the first time a number of the varieties will be scattered on farms in the Far East and Kazakhstan. (2100)

Farmers in Uzbekistan will complete ploughing of autumn fallow of 2 million hectares today. Before ploughing, mineral and organic fertilizers are applied. (2330)

'OPERATIONS STAFF' VIEWS MACHINERY SUPPLY

PM291505 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Nov 85 p 2

[V. Biryukov report: "Strengthening Delivery Discipline"]

[Text] What measures have been taken to improve material and technical supply to the agro-industrial complex? This question was the chief topic of discussion at the latest session of the All-Union Operations Staff. It was noted that the supply of agriculture with tractors, motor vehicles, agricultural machines, equipment for stockraising and feed production, many types of spares and industrial rubber components, and oil products during the first 10 months were mainly according to planned volume. What is more, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and organizations of the agro-industrial complex received an additional quantity of trucks, tractors, and machines for applying mineral and organic fertilizers in excess of the plan. Plants of the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry overfulfilled the targets for the production of spare parts. Enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry coped successfully with the targets for the delivery of truck tires to the countryside.

Many collectives of industrial enterprises, which a month ago were sharply criticized for failing to meet targets, have mobilized available reserves and improved their work. Thus, the Novograd-Volynskiy Agricultural Machine Plant which manufactures feed crushers, the "Rovnoselmash" which produces feed grinders, the "Aktyubinskfermash" which produces feed distributor-mixers, and many other enterprises successfully coped with the 10-month targets for deliveries of their products.

At the same time, as the participants in the All-Union Operations Staff session noted in their speeches, some plants and ministries -- while fulfilling the plans for the production of spare parts in overall terms -- are failing to meet targets in terms of range. It is a fact that in the first 1- months of the year the Altay Tractor Plant has failed to supply more than 26,000 driveshafts, over 10,000 towing arms with intermediate drive, and 16,000 drive-axle assemblies.

The "Sibzavod" named for the Fighters of the Revolution failed to supply around 12,000 transmission gearbox units for DT-75 tractors and to fulfill the plans for the dispatch to agriculture of gearbox mountings. The Moscow Tractor Hydraulic Unit Plant failed to supply more than 13,000 distributors for tractor hydraulic systems.

The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building was specially commissioned by the All-Union Operations Staff to improve the work of the aforementioned plants. This task has not been fulfilled.

The staff session noted that within the system of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry individual enterprises are constantly failing to dispatch spares to agriculture.

At the preceding session L.V. Skokshin, deputy minister of the USSR Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, assured those present that the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry would take every measure to eliminate the lag in deliveries of tires for K-700 tractors. However, the situation has scarcely changed. The "Bobruyskshina" Association failed to supply enterprises and organizations of the agro-industrial complex with more than 3,300 K-700 tires in the RSFSR and 450 K-700 tires in Kazakhstan. In a number of oblasts this has already had an effect in the reduced readiness of high-powered machines.

E.S. Mirakov, deputy minister of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production, has not kept his promise either. A month ago he gave an assurance that all the planned equipment would be dispatched to kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the livestock wintering. However, by mid-November enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production had failed to supply the countryside with more than 2,000 boiler-stream generators, over 10,000 sets of equipment for creating a microclimate, and around 2,700 manure-collecting and scraping transporters. The ministry also continues to lag behind with deliveries of sets of equipment for KORK-15 feed shops, distributor-unloaders, water-lifting devices, and other equipment essential for the successful wintering of livestock.

The preparation of the machine and tractor pool for spring, and the precise organization of technical servicing and repair of livestock unit equipment during the livestock wintering period now constitute one of the most important tasks of the countryside's engineering service. Material and technical supply has an important role in tackling these questions. The rigorous observance of all contractual commitments by industry's collectives is of key significance here.

'WARNING SIGNAL' ON MISHANDLING OF FERTILIZERS

LD080827 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 8 Dec 85

["Central Press Review"]

[Text] SELSKAYA ZHIZN publishes a warning signal from Chechen-Ingushetiya in connection with the scandalous handling of mineral fertilizers. For example, hundreds of metric tons of mineral fertilizer are lying around in the open in the fields of the Molochnyy collective farm in Groznyy Rayon. Liquid ammonia has mixed with the mud and at least 100 metric tons of the stuff has turned into a lump of rock and is no longer usable. The same depressing picture can be seen at the Naurskiy Rayon Selkhozkhimiya depot: impassable mud, puddles, and piles of torn ammonia bags. But, writes the reporter, the alarming thing is that time is moving on and the collective and state farms have no intention of changing their behavior toward mineral fertilizers, of seeing in them a noble ally in the struggle for better harvests.

Drogin, the chairman of the rayon people's control committee, showed the correspondent some photographs taken last winter: Mountains of fertilizer piled up in many collective and state farms surrounded by water, making the fertilizer inaccessible either by foot or by vehicle. The same thing is happening once more this year.

PRAVDA EXAMINES 5-YEAR AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PLAN

PM021549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The New 5-Year Plan for the Agro-industry"]

[Text] In defining the concrete paths for the agro-industrial complex' development in the 12th 5-Year Plan, the party sets it a task of exceptional importance -- that of achieving a significant growth in production and reliably supplying the country with food products and agricultural raw materials. It is necessary to pool the efforts of all sectors of agro-industry and increase the average annual volume of gross agricultural output by 14-16 percent.

The experience of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes which have achieved high indicators in the current 5-year plan in the production of produce from the fields and livestock units shows convincingly that the goals set by the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums are entirely attainable and are within the powers of workers in the agro-industrial complex. The same experience confirms that in order to cope successfully with the targets outlined in the Draft Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development, it is necessary to make better, more efficient use of intensive factors for development and the production potential which has been created in the countryside and to introduce the achievements of science and technology more widely.

Today the state does not grudge aid to the countryside. Its material and technical base is constantly strengthening, deliveries of mineral fertilizers are increasing, and the rate of land reclamation work is growing. Making skillful use of this assistance and their own internal reserves, many farms, including the Pobeda Kolkhoz in Krasnodar Kray, the Rodina Kolkhoz in Vologda Oblast, the Kirov Kolkhoz in Kherson Oblast, the Osnezhitskiy Kolkhoz in Brest Oblast, and hundreds of others, are obtaining high yields from year and increasing the productivity of livestock and poultry. But it is no secret that alongside them, on the same land, there are many farms where grain yields are 10-15 quintals lower and where every year there is a feed shortage, as a result of which the livestock units' productivity is low. Do not put off until tomorrow the analysis of their work, the discovery of the reasons for the laggardness, and the adoption of measures; do it now -- that is what is required of the leaders and specialists of agro-industrial associations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes; that is what will help them to prepare better for the spring, to overwinter the livestock carefully, and to successfully fulfill the 1986 plan targets approved by the latest USSR Supreme Soviet session.

Increasing grain production is still the main concern of rural communists and all workers in the agro-industrial complex. By the end of the 5-year plan the gross output must be increased to 250-255 million metric tons. Rural workers have no right to forget that the country needs high-quality grain. That means increasing the production of strong and durum wheats and hulled crops. There should also be an increase in harvests of pulses, corn, sugar beets, cotton, potatoes, vegetables, and fruit. In the new 5-year plan there is to be an increase -- and a comparatively substantial one -- in the volumes of production of livestock products. The draft Basic Guidelines orient livestock workers toward the further intensification of the sector, intrafarm and interfarm specialization, and the introduction of intensive methods and progressive flow techniques for the production of meat, milk, and other produce.

Practice shows that weighty results are achieved where skillful use is made of natural feed land, the practice of fattening livestock on pastures is extended, and breeding work is improved. The intensification of feed production will make it possible to increase the productivity of livestock and poultry and increase production, by the end of the 5-year plan, to 21 million metric tons of meat (slaughter weight), 106-110 million metric tons of milk, and 80-82 billion eggs.

The agrarian shops of enterprises and organizations and personal plots are becoming a major help in supplementing food resources. They must be allotted hayfields and pastures, feed, seed, fertilizers, and young animals and poultry. The organization of purchases of surplus agricultural produce from the population also needs improving.

In discussing and approving the draft Basic Guidelines, many readers propose that particular attention be devoted to produce quality. Their concern is natural: The quality of produce reaching the markets and store counters is too variable. It is necessary to be more exacting about the quality of output, eliminate losses, make wider use of industrial and waste-free production techniques, and improve the organization of transportation, processing, and storage. Workers in food sectors of the agro-industrial complex are called upon to expand the range, improve the quality, and increase the output of packaged goods, children's and dietetic products, convenience foods, quick-frozen fruit, vegetables, and prepared dishes requiring no culinary preparation, and nonalcoholic beverages.

Rural workers expect substantial assistance from scientists. They must make concrete recommendations on how to make the transition more rapidly to industrial, intensive techniques in crop farming and livestock raising and how to use the achievements of science and technology more efficiently. Greater efforts are required of scientists in the creation and introduction of new, highly productive varieties and hybrids which meet the needs of intensive techniques, are resistant to unfavorable influences from the external environment, are suitable for machine harvesting, and satisfy the needs of the food industry.

The party has given repeated reminders that we should not wait until the Basic Guidelines have been adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. It is necessary at once, now that the main directions have been defined, to strive persistently for the successful implementation of the Food Program. Rural communists, leaders of agro-industrial associations and local soviets, and trade union and Komsomol organizations must mobilize people to successfully complete the current 5-year plan and create a reliable basis for the next 5 years. It is necessary to raise the public prestige of conscientious, high-quality work and professional skill and to assimilate efficient methods of labor organization and incentives, especially those based on the team contract and financial autonomy.

Workers in the agro-industrial complex and farm party organizations are well aware that the goals which the Communist Party sets for them are huge in scale and complex in nature and novelty. They assure us that they will not grudge their labor for the motherland's sake, for the people's sake.

MOSCOW INSTITUTE ADMITS OFFICIALLY TO AIDS CASES

AU071341 Paris AFP in English 1334 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, Dec 7 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union today admitted officially for the first time that a number of cases of AIDS had been detected in the country, but a prominent doctor said the extent of the disease was limited. "You can count the number of cases on both hands," Viktor Zhdanov, director of Moscow's Institute of Viral Medicine, told the magazine SOVETSKAYA KULTURA (SOVIET CULTURE).

Mr. Zhadanov blamed the spread of AIDS in the West on the "sexual revolution of the 1970s." He said his researchers had conducted tests on the disease, which he described as "not very contagious." The institute director's statement was the first official Soviet admission that cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome had been diagnosed in the country. The disease, which destroys the body's natural defenses, generally results in death.

Last August, the head doctor at a sanatorium at the Black Sea resort of Sochi, acknowledged without the elaborating that some cases of AIDS existed in the Soviet Union. His comments, however, were not reported by the press. In September, the head of the immunology department in the university of the southwestern republic of Moldavia, identified only as Professor Chliakov, told the local Communist Party newspaper that "concrete measures" had been taken in the Soviet Union to combat AIDS.

The weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, in its October 30 edition, linked the proliferation of AIDS in the United States to "inhuman experiments" on biological weapons conducted by the CIA and the Pentagon. It quoted the Indian newspaper PATRIOT as saying a parallel existed between the spread of the disease and "experiments on new types of biological weapons during the 1950s and 1960s" performed jointly by U.S. and Canadian authorities on the east coast of North America.

SCIENTISTS CONTINUE STUDY OF KLYUCHEVSKIY VOLCANO

LD080230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] A group of scientific workers from the Institute of Volcanology of the Far Eastern Scientific Center have completed a flight over the area of the Klyuchevskaya group of volcanoes in the central part of Kamchatka and carried out a thorough examination of the consequences of the powerful explosions which occurred on the slope of the Klyuchevskiy Volcano on 2 December. Eruptions at the summit are continuing. Specialists are carrying out constant observations of the volcano's behavior.

'BIG OIL WELLFIRE' IN KAZAKHSTAN REPORTED

LD072036 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] In Kazakhstan firefighters are coping with the job of putting out a big oil-well fire. The well, 5 km deep, suddenly produced a 50-meter high oil fountain caused by very high pressure in the underground oil pool. Initially this flaming gusher was of unprecedented power. It has now become weaker, but if left out of control will continue to burn for 200 years. The air temperature at the foot of the gusher is 120 degrees on the Celsius scale. The firefighters are working to erect a device that would serve as a strong lid and put out the conflagration. They are confident of quickly achieving their goal.